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MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

LABOUR REPORT, 1923.

No. 14.

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by

CHAS. H. WICKENS, F.I.A., F.S.S.,
Hon. M.S.S. (Paris),
Commonwealth Statistician.

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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was published in 1912. The present is the fourteenth issue, and contains information in a summarized form regarding trade unionism, unemployment, prices, rents, wages, industrial disputes and similar matters.

The principal details are given on the lines that were adopted in previous issues, thus presenting a continuous review of such questions to the end of the year 1923. In addition, the present issue includes certain new features of which the following are the most important :— (i) The results of investigations concerning inter-state organization amongst employers, (ii) The present extent of the co-operative movement, (iii) Comparisons between rates of wages in 1914, 1921, 1922 and 1923 in Australia (Sydney) and England (London), (iv) Particulars concerning the organization and functions of the International Labour Office, and the International Labour Conference, both of which are part of the general organization of the League of Nations.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organization, employers' associations, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted :—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

In previous issues attention has been drawn to the great variety of sources of the data upon which this Report is based.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of State and Commonwealth Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible. and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

My special thanks are due to Mr. J. T. Sutcliffe, the Supervisor of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the marked ability and zeal displayed by him in the performance of the complex duties attaching to his position, and to the staff under his control for the ready and capable assistance rendered by them at all times.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 14*th August*, 1924.

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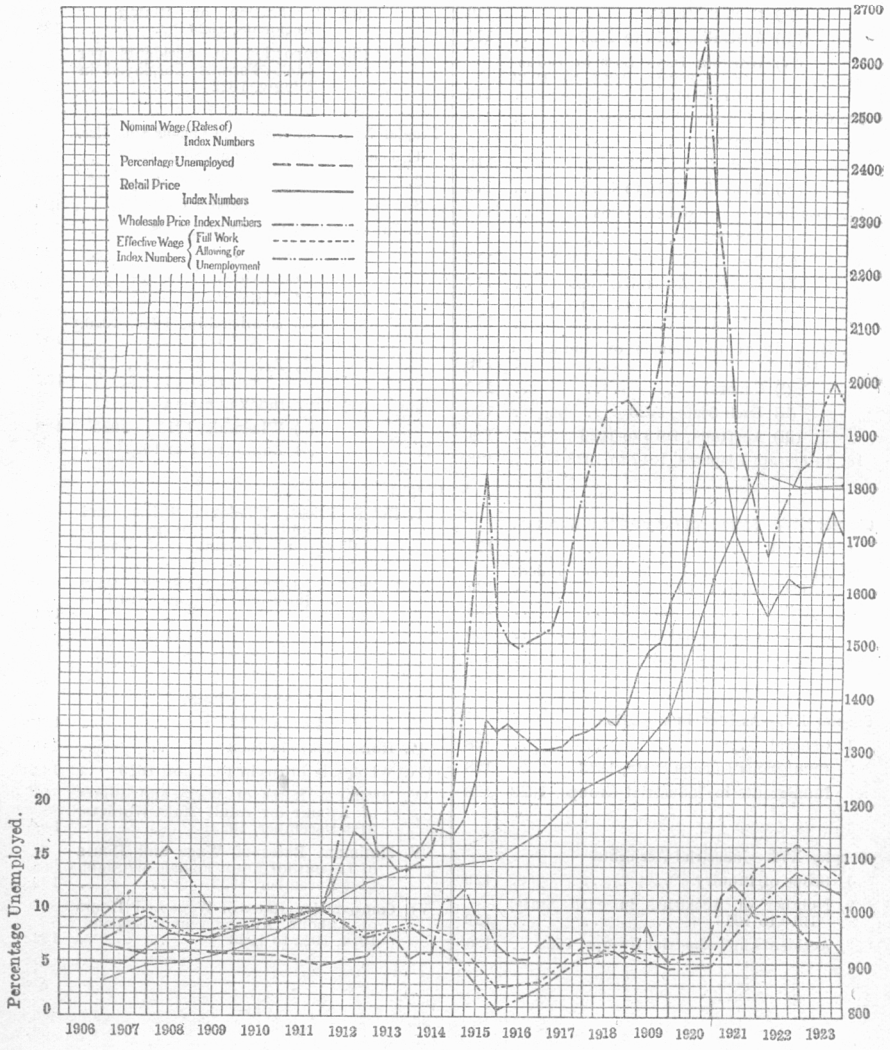
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Retail and Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed.



NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

CHAPTER 1.—LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1919. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the Secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1919 to 1923, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1918.

2. **Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1919 to 1923.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1919 to 1923.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1919 to 1923.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1919	211	160	106	101	112	77	4	771	*394
1920	214	158	115	104	121	81	3	796	*388
1921	213	159	118	108	116	79	3	796	*382
1922	217	169	118	106	117	83	3	813	*387
1923	204	160	119	110	115	87	2	797	*383
NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1919	748	411	338	134	161	76	..	1,868	†2,245
1920	871	453	340	139	172	81	..	2,056	†2,464
1921	925	466	344	150	173	83	..	2,141	†2,555
1922	858	452	346	144	189	69	..	2,058	†2,484
1923	763	388	285	78	170	59	..	1,743	†2,157
NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1919	255,899	164,583	97,378	56,879	38,169	13,556	1,221	627,685	626,685
1920	277,519	187,100	103,784	55,958	44,054	15,220	815	684,450	684,450
1921	285,638	195,971	103,786	55,701	45,334	15,842	737	703,009	703,009
1922	284,689	206,281	100,939	55,208	41,405	14,346	70	702,938	702,938
1923	267,299	206,049	109,153	60,786	42,319	14,065	72	699,743	699,743
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.									
1920	8·4	13·7	6·6	‡1·6	15·4	12·3	†33·3	9·0	9·0
1921	2·9	4·7	..	‡0·5	2·9	4·1	‡9·6	2·7	2·7
1922	‡0·3	5·1	‡2·7	‡0·9	‡8·7	‡9·4	90·5	..	..
1923	‡6·1	‡0·1	8·1	10·1	2·2	‡2·0	2·8	‡0·5	‡0·5

* Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below).

† Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. ‡ Decrease.

In the table just given, under the heading " Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

Except in the last column, " Number of Branches " indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organization. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading " branches " in the last column. The schemes of organization of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of the unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing for one or two specified purposes only.

Moreover, a reduction in the number of unions is not necessarily an indication that no new unions have been formed, for while fresh unions have come into being others have died out or amalgamated.

3. **Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1919 to 1923.**—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1919 to 1923. In Report No. 11 attention was drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period under review, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1919 to 1923.

Industrial Groups.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	NUMBER OF UNIONS.				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	20	19	19	19	18
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	77	76	75	69	70
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	77	71	66	68	64
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	27	26	25	25	24
V. Books, Printing, etc.	29	26	18	17	14
VI. Other Manufacturing	84	84	85	84	79
VII. Building	57	56	57	54	52
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	20	18	19	19	16
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	43	43	49	52	51
X. Other Land Transport	23	22	20	20	14
XI. Shipping, etc.	71	69	70	74	94
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	8	9	9	10	8
XIII. Domestic, Hotels etc.	20	23	24	26	26
XIV. Miscellaneous	215	254	260	276	267
Total	771	796	796	813	797

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1919 to 1923—*continued.*

Industrial Groups.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	21,156	23,691	25,541	23,582	24,465
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	49,043	53,870	57,012	53,637	59,032
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	46,569	49,447	51,698	54,497	58,663
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	38,620	40,325	42,069	44,540	45,842
V. Books, Printing, etc.	13,259	15,136	15,059	15,341	16,249
VI. Other Manufacturing	34,901	39,710	38,873	37,942	38,554
VII. Building	37,301	40,348	42,244	42,177	46,231
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	40,278	41,777	39,967	38,082	37,063
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	83,183	89,069	88,731	92,152	89,405
X. Other Land Transport	15,903	17,862	16,944	20,376	16,386
XI. Shipping, etc.	48,598	41,668	40,840	41,510	38,006
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	46,794	42,923	47,893	43,538	36,584
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	14,702	19,353	20,442	21,130	20,713
XIV. Miscellaneous	137,378	169,271	175,696	174,434	172,550
Total	627,685	684,450	703,009	702,938	699,743

4. **Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.**—(i.) *States*, 1923. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1923, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (*a*) the number of members of trade unions, (*b*) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (*c*) the percentage of the former (*a*) on the latter (*b*) at the end of the year 1923. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1923.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Total.
	MALES.							
No. of Members of Unions ..	241,614	165,368	97,142	54,240	37,537	12,847	72	608,820
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	457,208	310,532	164,663	101,712	76,190	37,883	1,342	1,149,530
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	52·8	53·3	57·0	53·3	49·3	33·9	5·4	53·0
	FEMALES.							
No. of Members of Unions ..	25,685	40,681	12,011	6,546	4,782	1,218	..	90,923
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	101,186	93,391	34,600	23,094	14,333	8,358	119	275,081
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	25·4	43·6	34·7	28·3	33·4	14·5	..	33·1

(ii.) *Australia.*—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1919 to 1923 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1919 to 1923.

Particulars.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
MALES.					
No. of Members of Unions	564,262	606,620	622,493	616,886	608,820
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,017,147	1,034,853	1,097,970	1,124,543	1,149,530
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	55·5	58·6	56·7	54·9	53·0
FEMALES.					
No. of Members of Unions	63,423	77,830	80,516	86,052	90,923
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	240,807	245,596	264,456	269,967	275,081
Percentage of members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	26·3	31·7	30·4	31·9	33·1

The percentages given for the years 1921 and 1922 differ from those published in previous Reports which are corrected by the application of the 1921 Census results.

The decrease in the percentage of members of trade unions on the total number of male employees is due to the fact that the male membership has decreased during the years 1922 and 1923, while the population and consequently the number of employees have increased.

5. **Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1919 to 1923.**—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1919 to 1923 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia, 1919 to 1923.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1919 ..	13	13	34	44	52	31	32	62	62	51	394
1920 ..	14	13	41	43	57	29	27	60	54	50	388
1921 ..	15	15	37	41	55	26	30	57	53	53	382
1922 ..	16	14	44	42	42	30	33	53	56	57	387
1923 ..	17	13	41	42	51	36	27	55	47	54	383
MEMBERSHIP.											
1919 ..	292,406	95,400	104,547	64,145	37,083	12,148	7,624	8,392	4,430	1,510	627,685
1920 ..	314,437	101,801	135,587	60,324	40,464	10,751	6,451	8,391	3,763	1,481	684,450
1921 ..	337,683	115,364	120,331	58,775	39,729	10,442	7,213	8,076	3,722	1,674	703,009
1922 ..	338,689	104,299	138,492	57,115	30,834	12,019	8,150	7,602	3,987	1,751	702,938
1923 ..	341,167	100,122	131,796	55,379	37,634	14,152	6,231	8,057	3,432	1,773	699,743
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1919 ..	46·6	15·2	16·7	10·2	5·9	1·9	1·2	1·3	0·7	0·3	100·0
1920 ..	45·9	14·9	20·0	8·8	5·9	1·6	0·9	1·2	0·6	0·2	100·0
1921 ..	48·0	16·4	17·1	8·4	5·7	1·5	1·0	1·2	0·5	0·2	100·0
1922 ..	48·2	14·8	19·7	8·1	4·4	1·7	1·2	1·1	0·6	0·2	100·0
1923 ..	48·8	14·3	18·8	7·9	5·4	2·0	0·9	1·1	0·5	0·3	100·0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1919 to 1923. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 62 per cent., the number and membership of unions having less than 2,000 members have considerably decreased.

6. **Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.**—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1919 to 1923.

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	*6 States.	
Number of Unions, 1919 ..	16	14	12	17	36	95
,, ,, 1920 ..	15	14	14	16	40	99
,, ,, 1921 ..	17	10	15	19	40	101
,, ,, 1922 ..	19	13	16	15	42	105
,, ,, 1923 ..	20	13	16	19	39	107
Number of Members, 1919 ..	19,323	43,643	51,882	106,430	276,652	497,930
,, ,, 1920 ..	19,494	52,556	53,448	123,258	294,622	543,378
,, ,, 1921 ..	20,787	42,127	60,413	137,585	307,438	568,350
,, ,, 1922 ..	25,291	45,202	65,006	137,351	289,251	562,101
,, ,, 1923 ..	23,698	38,664	80,970	134,057	285,085	562,474

* Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 107 in 1923, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 82 per cent. during the same period.

7. **Central Labour Organizations.**—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1919 to 1923.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1919 to 1923.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
No. of Councils	1919	3	5	4	3	10	1	..	26
	1920	3	5	4	3	10	1	..	26
	1921	3	5	3	3	9	1	..	24
	1922	3	5	4	3	9	2	1	27
	1923	3	6	4	3	9	2	1	28
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1919	127	175	50	76	168	19	..	615
	1920	144	183	50	67	181	27	..	652
	1921	126	187	49	74	181	27	..	644
	1922	97	182	74	79	179	33	3	647
	1923	84	182	73	73	174	35	3	624

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

8. **Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1923. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—Industrial Groups, 1923.

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Membership.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Membership.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3	24,015	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	6	65,789
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	17	57,288	X. Other Land Transport ..	3	11,684
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	13	45,668	XI. Shipping, etc.	9	33,142
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4	44,498	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	†
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2	†	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	5	15,820
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	17	35,116	XIV. Miscellaneous	44	195,801
VII. Building	6	40,453			
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ..	1	†	TOTAL	131	569,274

† Not available for publication separately, included in Group XIV.

The figures in the above table are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 6 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 6 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organizations registered under the Act are, of course, not included in the table in paragraph 6.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

CHAPTER II.—EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

1. **General.**—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and organizations of these bodies may be registered.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1922 and 1923 :—

Employers' Associations—States, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
New South Wales ..	115	137	135	102	18,187	27,027
Victoria	167	132	71	49	18,963	19,813
Queensland	60	85	39	54	7,648	12,918
South Australia	46	48	..	..	2,888	5,101
Western Australia ..	62	54	12	12	1,713	2,477
Tasmania	17	24	5	8	2,307	2,751
Total	467	480	262	225	51,706	70,087

The increase in 1923 in the number and membership of associations is partly explained by the inclusion of certain associations which were not included in 1922 although they were in existence in that year. The year 1922 was the first for which information was collected and it was found impossible to secure complete returns.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1922 and 1923.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1922 and 1923.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) ..	28	22	..	2	1,081	1,183
II. (Engineering, etc.) ..	28	17	..	18	2,245	2,889
III. (Food, Drink, etc.) ..	95	102	55	29	13,885	13,583
IV. (Clothing, Hats, etc.) ..	30	21	11	6	2,596	5,278
V. (Books, Printing, etc.) ..	28	36	..	4	2,536	3,953
VI. (Other Manufacturing) ..	55	43	1	..	2,039	2,004
VII. (Building)	24	30	14	9	1,784	2,173
VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.)	26	13	2	1	322	372
X. (Other Land Transport)	11	14	22	..	1,717	2,356
XI. (Shipping, etc.) ..	13	17	2	2	165	300
XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.)	31	25	153	151	15,364	18,058
XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) ..	19	22	..	..	1,843	3,994
XIV. (Miscellaneous) ..	79	118	2	3	6,129	13,944
Total	467	480	262	225	51,706	70,087

The female membership of these associations was 1,546 for 1922 and 936 for 1923.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1922 and 1923.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1922 and 1923.

Membership Groups.	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
				NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.				
1922	10	11	11	21	38	69	307	467
1923	14	18	21	16	46	71	294	480
				MEMBERSHIP.				
1922	19,514	7,221	3,970	5,230	5,745	4,591	5,435	51,706
1923	25,982	13,732	8,044	4,784	6,965	4,931	5,649	70,087
				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.				
1922	38	14	8	10	11	9	10	100
1923	37	20	11	7	10	7	8	100

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the Central Body has complete control of its State Branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each State Body enjoys complete independence, the Central Body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States in 1923 :—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1923.

PARTICULARS.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
No. of Associations	4	4	4	5	12	29
No. of Members	679	2,028	465	16,521	26,832	46,525

CHAPTER III.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

1.—**General.**—In previous chapters information is given regarding the development of organization amongst employers and employees, such organization being designed to secure co-operation between the individuals, employers or workers as the case may be, comprising the two classes. Industrial legislation by the State and Federal Governments has encouraged such associations by allowing them to register and to be represented in proceedings before the Arbitration Courts.

In addition there has been an increasing development of co-operative manufacturing and marketing as well as of that older form usually known as Consumers' Co-operation. As the result of a comprehensive inquiry initiated by this Bureau in respect of the year 1922, information is now available regarding the extent of these co-operative associations.

Forms were sent out to all such associations registered under the various State Acts, and to all trading concerns using the term co-operative. When these returns were examined, it was discovered that in some cases the term "co-operative" was used merely as a trade name, and that the bodies concerned were not really co-operative establishments, but private trading companies.

In all such cases the returns have been discarded, and returns referring to actual co-operative associations only have been included.

2.—**Number and Membership.**—The returns received have been divided into two classes (i.) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements, and (ii.) those engaged in retailing general household requirements. The former of these may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operatives, and the latter as Consumers' Co-operatives.

The following table shows for each State in 1923 the number of societies and branches and their membership under the two heads mentioned :—

Co-operative Societies—Number, Branches and Membership, 1923.*

State.	No. of Societies.	No. of Branches.	Membership.
PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVES.			
New South Wales	59	53	38,645
Victoria	58	50	51,986
Queensland	43	40	29,693
South Australia	28	36	40,802
Western Australia	23	5	2,426
Tasmania	11	8	4,437
All States	222	192	167,989
CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES.			
New South Wales	39	29	47,728
Victoria	30	17	15,928
Queensland	10	7	4,839
South Australia	11	58	30,731
Western Australia	57	7	8,560
Tasmania	5	3	1,917
All States	152	121	109,703

* Particulars in respect of the year 1922 will be found in Report No. 13, p. 18.

Co-operative Societies—Number, Branches and Membership, 1923—*continued.*

State.	No. of Societies.	No. of Branches.	Membership.
ALL SOCIETIES.			
New South Wales	98	82	86,373
Victoria	88	67	67,914
Queensland	53	47	34,532
South Australia	39	94	71,533
Western Australia	80	12	10,986
Tasmania	16	11	6,354
All States	374	313	277,692

Of the 374 Societies, 222 are included under what have been termed "producers' co-operatives," and 152 under "consumers' co-operatives." A considerable number of societies included in the first group, however, own stores and retail commodities to their members, although this is not their chief business. In the second group, some of the societies are engaged in the manufacture of the commodities sold, such as bread. Their primary function, however, is that of retailing commodities to their members. The main distinction between the two classes is shown in the manner in which profits are distributed. In the "producers' co-operative" society profits are usually distributed in the form of interest on capital invested, though in a few cases bonuses are paid according to the quantity contributed by members to the goods available for sale.

The profits in the "consumers' co-operatives," after payment of interest on loan and share capital, are distributed in the form of a dividend on purchases. Members receive interest on the share capital which they contribute, at a fixed rate independent of fluctuations in profits. This is a characteristic of co-operative societies of the Rochdale type, conducted on lines laid down by the originators at Rochdale in Lancashire in 1848. Another important feature of the "Rochdale Societies" relates to voting power. Contrary to the practice in connexion with joint stock companies, in which case voting power corresponds to the amount of capital invested in the company, each member of a Rochdale Society has one vote only, irrespective of the number of shares held.

In a few Australian Societies a departure is made from this principle but in the great majority of cases it is strictly observed.

3. **Capital Invested.**—The following table shows the amount of loan and share capital invested in 1923 :—

Co-operative Societies—Capital Invested, 1923.

State.	Producers' Co-operatives.		Consumers' Co-operatives.		All Societies.	
	Loan Capital.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Share Capital.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	190,720	822,240	46,814	438,784	237,534	1,261,024
Victoria	956,528	1,340,909	157,462	168,232	1,113,990	1,509,141
Queensland.. ..	149,830	460,840	15,774	37,322	165,604	498,162
South Australia ..	100,374	604,352	191,836	542,297	292,210	1,146,649
Western Australia ..	31,514	43,103	52,313	94,301	83,827	137,404
Tasmania	24,625	61,115	22,528	32,181	47,153	93,296
All States	1,453,591	3,332,559	486,727	1,313,117	1,940,318	4,645,676

The total amount of capital invested in Co-operative Societies is £6,585,994, of which £4,786,150 is invested in Producers' Co-operatives, and £1,799,844 in Consumers' Co-operatives. In the former class the Reserve Funds total £686,185, and in the latter £319,814, or a total for all Societies of £1,005,999.

4.—**Sales, Profits, Interest and Dividends.**—(i.) *Producers' Co-operatives.*—The following table shows the total sales, net profits, interest paid on loan capital, and dividends paid on share capital in 1923 :—

Producers' Co-operatives—Sales, Profits, Interest and Dividends, 1923.

State.	Sales.	Net Profits.	Interest on Loan Capital.		Dividend on Share Capital.	
			Amount.	Rate per cent.	Amount.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£		£	
New South Wales	15,462,677	153,636	9,631	5.0	50,006	6.1
Victoria ..	11,836,478	75,855	57,788	6.0	23,011	1.7
Queensland ..	6,522,995	35,746	5,462	3.6	17,732	3.8
South Australia	5,406,148	54,057	4,388	4.4	1,709	3.0
Western Australia	275,020	11,727	1,461	4.6	952	2.2
Tasmania ..	186,216	6,115	1,208	4.9	2,527	4.1
All States ..	39,689,534	337,136	79,938	5.5	95,937	2.9

The amounts in the column "net profits" represent excess of profits over losses, the figures including returns from all Societies whether a profit was made or otherwise.

The average rate of interest paid on loan capital is 5.5 per cent., and dividends on share capital 2.9 per cent. The low average rate of interest paid on loan capital is due to two factors (*a*) the bulk of such capital is in the form of bank overdraft, the amount of which fluctuates considerably and (*b*) the inclusion in the figures of a large amount of loan capital (more particularly in South Australia) for which no corresponding amount for interest has been shown, principally in new societies whose existence has not been sufficiently lengthy for interest payments to operate. The low average dividend paid on share capital in Victoria, Western Australia, and South Australia is due to the fact that several large Societies either made no profit or made profits which did not warrant the payment of dividends on share capital.

In addition to the interest and dividends paid as shown in the table, 16 Societies paid bonuses amounting in the aggregate to £50,487. These bonuses were deferred payments for milk supplied to Co-operative Butter Factories, and represent the difference between the payments made in advance for the milk supplied on estimates of the probable value as measured by the butter fat contents, and the actual value as disclosed when accounts were finally balanced.

(ii.) *Consumers' Co-operatives.*—As already explained, the profits made by Consumers' Co-operatives, after payment of interest on loan and share capital, are distributed as dividends on the amount of purchases made by members. Provision is sometimes made for dividends at a lower rate on purchases made by non-members, and in the case of Societies for which particulars are given in the following table, such dividends amounted to only £528.

The following table shows the total sales, net profits, interest on loan and share capital and dividends in purchases to members for 1923 :—

Consumers' Co-operatives—Sales, Profits, Interest and Dividends, 1923.

State.	Total Sales.	Net Profits.	Interest on Loan Capital.		Interest on Share Capital.		Dividends on Purchases.	
			Amount.	Rate per cent.	Amount.	Rate per cent.	Amount.	Rate in the £.
	£	£	£		£		£	*s. d.*
New South Wales	2,649,627	203,184	2,009	4.3	17,457	4.0	155,288	1 2
Victoria ..	1,047,197	28,403	6,953	4.4	6,789	4.0	12,365	0 2·8
Queensland ..	252,269	18,364	941	6.0	803	2.2	4,688	0 4·5
South Australia	1,474,682	76,227	9,945	5.2	21,794	4.0	46,710	0 8
Western Australia	692,041	27,073	2,926	5.6	2,379	2.5	7,750	0 2·7
Tasmania ..	130,585	3,926	904	4.0	566	1.8	2,199	0 4
All States ..	6,246,401	357,177	23,678	4.9	49,788	3.8	229,000	0 8·8

The remarks made in connexion with the preceding table relative to interest rates apply also to the above table.

In New South Wales there is a Wholesale Co-operative Society which supplies goods to Retail Co-operative Societies affiliated with it. The particulars of sales, net profits, interest and dividends in connexion therewith are included in the totals for New South Wales, which are therefore to a certain extent duplicated, inasmuch as sales to the retail societies will be also part of the sales of the retail societies to their members. The total turnover of the Wholesale Society is less than £500,000 per annum.

The dividends paid to members on purchases vary from 2½d. in the £ in Western Australia to 1s. 2d. in New South Wales. The table shows that the trade and also the dividends on purchases is greatest in New South Wales. Relatively to population, however, the position is considerably stronger in South Australia than in any other State.

The high rate of dividends on purchases in New South Wales is due to the fact that there are several large and well-established Societies which pay dividends in the vicinity of 2s. in the £.

5.—**Registration.**—In all the States except Tasmania, Co-operative Companies may register either under the Companies Act or under another Act, variously described in the different States, but designed to give greater facilities for co-operative activities. The advantages of registration under alternative Acts are availed of to a considerable extent. In order to further facilitate the extension of co-operation, the New South Wales Parliament recently passed an Act entitled *The Co-operation, Community Settlement and Credit Act* 1923, which came into operation on 31st December, 1923. It is claimed that this Act establishes an adequate statutory basis for the formation of co-operative societies upon genuine principles. The Government has appointed an Advisory Council whose functions include the advising of the Minister as to the means to be adopted to promote co-operation.

The Act provides for the formation and registration of rural societies, trading societies, rural credit societies, urban credit societies, community settlement societies, community advancement societies, building societies, and investment societies. Sample constitutions for each of these types are given in detail in the Act, and they cover all forms of economic activity except banking and insurance.

6.—**Co-operative Unions.**—In the United Kingdom and other countries where the Consumers' Co-operative movement is well established, organizations are in existence for the promulgation of co-operative principles, and for general educational purposes. In Australia there were until recently,

two Co-operative Unions, one in New South Wales and the other in South Australia. The former has ceased to exist, but the duties for which it was organized are now carried out by the Propaganda Committee of the New South Wales Wholesale Society. The work of these organizations has been largely confined to the arrangements for holding Conferences of Co-operative Societies. Two such Conferences for Australia have been held—the last in 1922. State Conferences have also been held in South Australia.

7.—**Other Co-operative Societies.**—In some of the largest industrial undertakings in Australia the employers have established co-operative stores at which their employees may purchase commodities at practically wholesale prices. These Societies are included in the preceding tables. In many smaller establishments, however, the practice of buying in bulk by a Committee of the employees, and retailing to the employees at practically wholesale prices, is being largely adopted. It has been found impossible to secure information as to the extent to which this practice has developed. In some cases it is confined to one or two articles such as butter, in others the list of commodities dealt in is extensive.

8.—**International Statistics of Co-operative Societies.**—In the People's Year Book for the year 1922 (the Official publication of the Co-operative Movement of the United Kingdom), statistics are given of the collective membership and trade of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies of the representative Co-operative Unions in the year 1920.

It is there shown that for 18 countries the number of distributing societies is nearly 18,000, with a membership of approximately 12,000,000, and an annual trade of about £750,000,000 in British equivalent values at par. The figures do not include Belgium and Russia, where the movement is firmly established, as the necessary information is not available. In the United Kingdom there are 1,379 Societies with a membership of 4,504,852 and an annual trade of £254,158,144.

For the year 1922 the number of Societies in the United Kingdom was 1,321 with a membership of 4,519,162 and an annual trade of £169,582,357. The decrease in the annual trade is due almost entirely to the decline in prices, and not to any falling off in trade.

CHAPTER IV.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—In Chapter X. variations in rates of wage in Australia since 1891 are indicated by index-numbers, while in Chapters V. to VIII. variations in retail prices and in wholesale prices are shown by a similar method.

Employment index-numbers form a useful complement to figures showing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, since they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, and furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. While export statistics, for example, relate only to the margin of national production sent overseas, statistics of employment measure the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they relate.

The particulars in the following tables are based upon information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions in the several States, and the membership of unions regularly reporting has now reached nearly 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.) Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade within their

particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be affirmed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

2. **Number Unemployed.**—The following table gives particulars in respect of :—

(*a*) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
(*b*) The number of members of such unions.
(*c*) The number of members unemployed, and
(*d*) The percentage of members unemployed (*c*) on total membership (*b*).

Unemployment.—Australia—1891 to 1924 (1st Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 ,, ,, ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 ,, ,, ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906 ,, ,, ..	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907 ,, ,, ..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 ,, ,, ..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 ,, ,, ..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 ,, ,, ..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 ,, ,, ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 ,, ,, ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 average for year ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 ,, ,, ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 ,, ,, ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 ,, ,, ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 ,, ,, ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 ,, ,, ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 ,, ,, ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 ,, ,, ..	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 ,, ,, ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 ,, ,, ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 ,, ,, ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1923 1st Quarter ..	452	377,209	27,112	7.2
2nd ,, ..	431	378,161	26,931	7.1
3rd ,, ..	453	380,256	28,122	7.4
4th ,, ..	407	370,602	24,521	6.6
1924 1st ,, ..	423	388,960	29,417	7.6

3. **Employment Index-Numbers.**—For greater convenience of examination and comparison with other statistical data, the percentage of unemployed has been substracted from 100, so as to show the percentage of members not returned as unemployed, and the results are also stated in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base (=1000).

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages and Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1923.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Percentage not returned as Unemployed	90.7	93.4	95.3	94.7	89.0	93.2	93.3	92.6	94.5	94.8	92.2	90.5	91.4	93.4
Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	1,000	994	934	978	979	972	992	995	967	950	959	980

As the employment rates available for 1912 and previous years relate to the end of the year in each case, the rates used in the foregoing table for 1913 and subsequent years are for the last quarter of each year.

Subject to this qualification the figures in the first line of the table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, while the figures in the second line show the relative state of employment in each year compared with that in the year 1911 taken as =1000.

4. **Unemployment by Industries.**—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each of the four quarters of 1922 and 1923. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for the sake of comparison. The figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries, 1912 ; and Quarterly, 1922 and 1923.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1922. 1st Qtr. (Jan. to Mar.)	1922. 2nd Qtr. (April to June.)	1922. 3rd Qtr. (July to Sept.)	1922. 4th Qtr. (Oct. to Dec.)	1923. 1st Qtr. Jan. to Mar.)	1923. 2nd Qtr. (April to June.)	1923. 3rd Qtr. (July to Sept.)	1923. 4th Qtr. (Oct. to Dec.)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3·7	10·2	11·2	5·3	2·7	3·0	3·5	2·3	2·7
II. Engineering, Metal, Works etc.	7·4	17·7	14·1	17·2	15·6	10·6	9·5	7·7	9·3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	7·3	7·4	11·3	12·4	12·1	8·7	9·8	10·6	9·6
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	6·3	1·5	1·9	2·4	2·6	2·6	6·3	6·6	4·2
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2·8	1·6	1·8	2·9	2·0	1·8	1·2	1·5	1·2
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6·9	9·0	13·8	10·7	8·5	8·7	10·0	11·0	8·9
VII. Building	5·5	5·5	4·5	4·0	2·6	2·7	2·9	3·5	2·8
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. ..	5·6	12·8	16·5	11·7	13·5	11·7	5·5	6·9	8·1
X. Other Land Transport ..	1·1	5·9	3·9	3·8	3·5	7·1	7·4	7·4	3·3
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous ..	5·4	10·1	9·8	11·2	9·7	8·1	7·7	8·8	7·5
AUSTRALIA	5·6	9·2	9·6	9·6	8·6	7·2	7·1	7·4	6·6

5. **Unemployment—States.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1922 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 94. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1922 and 1923. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given for purposes of comparison. It must be borne in mind, however, that the classes of industry in the several States are not quite identical.

Unemployment.—States, Percentages at the end of 1912 ; and Quarterly, 1922 and 1923.

STATE.	1912. end of Year.	1922. 1st Qtr. (Jan. to Mar.)	1922. 2nd Qtr. (April to June.)	1922. 3rd Qtr. July to Sept.)	1922. 4th Qtr. (Oct. to Dec.)	1923. 1st Qtr. (Jan. to Mar.)	1923. 2nd Qtr. (April to June.)	1923. 3rd Qtr. (July to Sept.)	1923. 4th Qtr. Oct.) to Dec.)
New South Wales	5·0	11·1	11·4	11·9	11·4	10·2	8·8	9·3	8·4
Victoria..	6·7	6·2	7·8	7·4	5·2	4·4	5·7	6·4	5·2
Queensland	4·6	11·1	7·7	8·6	12·4	8·0	7·3	6·6	6·3
South Australia	5·1	6·6	6·4	6·6	3·3	2·7	4·9	4·6	6·1
Western Australia	5·8	8·5	11·4	11·1	8·9	6·9	6·2	5·8	3·8
Tasmania	3·4	13·7	10·4	6·7	3·9	4·2	4·9	3·9	2·0
AUSTRALIA	5·6	9·2	9·6	9·6	8·6	7·2	7·1	7·4	6·6

As is the case with the preceding table the figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

6. **Causes of Unemployment.**—The following tables give, for Australia the membership of the unions reporting, and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of the years 1919 to 1923 :—

Unemployment.—Australia, Causes, Quarterly, 1919 to 1923.

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions reporting.	Number of and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1919.									
1st quarter Jan. to March)	302,727	14,167	4·7	4,771	1·6	839	0·2	19,777	6·5
2nd quarter (April to June)	302,299	15,917	5·3	7,702	2·5	2,039	0·7	25,658	8·5
3rd quarter (July to September) ..	284,317	11,777	4·1	4,154	1·5	850	0·3	16,781	5·9
4th quarter (Oct. to December) ..	292,420	11,423	3·9	2,535	0·9	966	0·3	14,924	5·1
1920.									
1st quarter (Jan to. March)	317,549	14,394	4·5	2,430	0·8	656	0·2	17,480	5·5
2nd quarter (April to June	323,974	15,169	4·7	2,383	0·7	618	0·2	18,170	5·6
3rd quarter (July to September) ..	313,693	14,135	4·5	2,430	0·8	400	0·1	16,965	5·4
4th quarter (Oct. to December) ..	333,027	23,147	7·0	2,341	0·7	790	0·2	26,278	7·9
1921.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	334,155	34,555	10·4	2,802	0·8	578	0·2	37,935	11·4
2nd quarter (April to June)	348,654	41,071	11·8	2,287	0·6	911	0·3	44,269	12·7
3rd Quarter (July to September) ..	360,512	37,786	10·5	2,733	0·7	680	0·2	41,199	11·4
4th quarter (Oct. to December) ..	346,703	31,429	9·1	2,385	0·7	643	0·2	34,457	9·9
1922.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March	361,394	30,605	8·5	2,547	0·7	845	0·2	33,997	9·4
2nd quarter (April to June)	361,901	31,724	8·7	2,693	0·7	582	0·2	34,999	9·6
3rd quarter (July to September) ..	371,582	33,295	8·9	2,548	0·7	726	0·2	36,569	9·8
4th quarter (Oct. to December) ..	390,304	30,441	7·8	2,415	0·6	687	0·2	33,543	8·6
1923.									
1st quarter (Jan. to March)	377,209	24,095	6·4	2,465	0·7	552	0·1	27,112	7·2
2nd quarter (April to June)	378,161	23,272	6·2	2,713	0·7	946	0·2	26,931	7·1
3rd quarter (July to September) ..	380,256	24,647	6·5	2,947	0·8	528	0·1	28,122	7·4
4th quarter (Oct. to December) ..	362,129	20,194	5·6	2,531	0·7	947	0·3	23,673	6·6

CHAPTER V.—RETAIL PRICES.

1. **General.**—In normal circumstances changes in the cost of living due to variations in prices and not to alteration in standard can best be measured by means of index-numbers of prices. A "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of the commodities which enter into general consumption in Australia and including housing accommodation has, therefore, been adopted, and a comparison of the value of this composite unit at the prices ruling at any given date with the value determined by means of the prices ruling at some basic date furnishes the retail price index number for the given date, and indicates the proportionate increase or decrease in the amount of money necessary to purchase such a composite unit. This method of computation is usually known as the "aggregate expenditure method." There are other methods of computing index-numbers, but probably none so satisfactorily combines simplicity of procedure with accuracy of result. Investigations concerning retail prices are made by this Bureau in respect of the following matters :—

(i.) Monthly variation in the cost of food and groceries in 30 towns.

(ii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices and house rent in 30 towns.

(iii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in 30 towns.

(iv.) Annual variations in retail prices and house rent in 200 towns.

(v.) Intermittent Householders' Budget Inquiries.

In earlier reports the results of comprehensive investigations concerning prices and prices-indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of data and the computation of results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix 1, to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution.

For further particulars concerning the "aggregate expenditure method" of index-numbers, reference may be made to Report No. 6, pages 19 and 20, and to Report No. 12, pages 22 and 23.

2. **Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.**—A change in the "cost of living" may be due to a change in the standard of living, or in the retail price level, or in both ; the expenditure on living depends thus on three factors, viz. :—

(i.) The nature of the commodities consumed ;

(ii) The quantities of the commodities consumed ; and

(iii.) The prices of these commodities.

A change in any one of these may produce a change in the expenditure on living. In order to obtain index-numbers that will satisfactorily measure variation in price level, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII. ; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17–18 ; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46 ; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130 ; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.

Notwithstanding the explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstanding in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have thought that the computed price-indexes must vary considerably with change of regimen. In Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130, it is shown, by calculations based on widely different regimens, that the mode adopted of investigating retail price level is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen. Where a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables can be used as a basis to determine the variations in the cost of living until such time as the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be fairly representative of the usage of the community. Should a change be necessary, certain safeguards which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and further dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9 must be applied.

3. **The Composite Unit.**—The 47 items making up the "composite unit" may be divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, (iv.) housing. The cost of these items covers about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family.

Special investigations have been made with reference to variations in the cost of the items and services included in the balance of expenditure, and the results are given in Chapter VII. hereof.

The index-numbers computed on the basis of food, groceries, and housing in the past can be accepted as a fair reflection of the variation in the whole ordinary household expenditure in normal times. The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was referred to in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The constitution of the "composite unit" is shown hereunder.

Retail Prices.—Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.	Unity of Quantity.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).		
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	468
2. Flour, ordinary	25 lb. bags	11
3. Tea	lb.	30
4. Coffee	,,	2
5. Sugar	,,	460
6. Rice	,,	50
7. Sago	,,	8
8. Jam	,,	73
9. Oatmeal	,,	35
10. Raisins	,,	14
11. Currants	,,	14
12. Starch	,,	1
13. Blue	doz. sqs.	½
14. Candles	lb.	16
15. Soap	,,	64
16. Potatoes	14 lbs.	64
17. Onions	lb.	68
18. Kerosene	gallon	17
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
19. Milk	quart	300
20. Butter	lb.	95
21. Cheese	,,	15
22. Eggs	dozen	18
23. Bacon, middle	lb.	16
24. Bacon, shoulder	,,	16
25. Ham	,,	8
GROUP III.—MEAT.		
26. Beef, sirloin	lb.	67
27. Beef, rib	,,	82
28. Beef, flank	,,	12
29. Beef, shin	,,	14
30. Beef, steak, rump	,,	24
31. Beef, steak, shoulder	,,	53
32. Beef, steak, stewing	,,	53
33. Beef, corned round	,,	39
34. Beef, brisket, with bone	,,	11
35. Beef, brisket, without bone	,,	32
36. Mutton, leg	,,	92
37. Mutton, shoulder	,,	62
38. Mutton, loin	,,	30
39. Mutton, neck	,,	40
40. Mutton, chops, loin	,,	62
41. Mutton, chops, leg	,,	15
42. Mutton, chops, neck	,,	31
43. Pork, leg	,,	9½
44. Pork, loin	,,	8½
45. Pork, belly	,,	10½
46. Pork, chops	,,	8½
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.		
47. House Accommodation	week	46½

This inquiry so far as the capital cities are concerned goes back to 1901, and all possible precautions have been taken to ensure accuracy.

4. **Other Investigations.**—(i.) *General.*—As already indicated, these are concerned with (i.) Annual variations in the price index-numbers for 200 towns, (ii.) the cost of living according to householders' budget inquiries, (iii.) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries, and housing in various towns and localities, and (iv.) the investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.

(ii.) *Price-Indexes for 200 Towns.*—An investigation as to variation in price-indexes for 100 Australian towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. From 1915 to 1922 the number of towns from which returns were collected annually was increased from 100 to 150, and from November, 1923, the number was further raised to 200. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1922 were published in various issues of the Report. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital cities only, but for 1912 and subsequent years monthly inquiries have been extended to 30 towns. The general agreement of the various results shows that the index-numbers published for the capital cities only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, fairly indicate the variations in the cost of food, groceries, and housing in each State and throughout Australia.

(iii.) *Householders' Budgets.*—The first collection of these was made in 1910–11, and the results, which covered a period of twelve months, were published in December, 1911. A second was made during 1913 for the month of November only, and results were given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September, 1917, the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessaries of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission budgets were obtained from householders showing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician undertook the necessary analysis of the returns, and the report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, at whose request it was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63–71.

(iv.) *Special Investigations.*—During recent years, in connexion with Arbitration Court proceedings, the question has been raised of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts as compared with the cost in the towns usually covered by the investigations of the Bureau. In order to ascertain the necessary particulars inquiries were made in over 100 towns and localities, and index-numbers were computed and submitted to the tribunals concerned.

(v.) *Investigations by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.*—In December, 1919, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of Employers' Organizations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent Chairman. The terms of the Commission are given hereinafter

This Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family, consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 2	2 6 9	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous ..	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914.. ..	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915.. ..	3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916.. ..	3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917.. ..	4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918.. ..	4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919.. ..	4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920.. ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The results of investigations into the variation in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given in Chapter VII. hereof.

5. **Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1901 to 1923.**—(i.) *General.*—Index numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shown for the capital city of each State in the following table. In this table the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital cities in 1911 for each group or combination is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for the separate cities give the relative cost of the regimen. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects within the limits of a group or combination, since within such limits they show not only the variations from year to year, in each city, but comparisons also as to the relative cost in the different cities for the same year or for different years :—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities, 1901 to 1923.†

The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

TOWN.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.													
Sydney	876	904	1,018	1,112	1,281	1,329	1,320	1,393	1,710	2,130	1,976	1,837	1,833
Melbourne ..	897	817	924	996	1,222	1,210	1,188	1,263	1,526	1,926	1,897	1,705	1,708
Brisbane	1,011	969	1,087	1,076	1,331	1,315	1,323	1,406	1,795	2,155	1,958	1,841	1,832
Adelaide	949	903	958	1,061	1,310	1,274	1,210	1,344	1,592	2,030	1,907	1,760	1,744
Perth	1,006	1,013	1,276	1,113	1,351	1,345	1,329	1,394	1,618	2,008	1,955	1,729	1,692
Hobart	935	888	1,003	1,070	1,250	1,236	1,263	1,341	1,582	1,995	1,927	1,758	1,704
Weighted Average*	912	885	**1,000**	1,062	1,272	1,279	1,261	1,342	1,631	2,039	1,937	1,774	1,770
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.													
Sydney	881	932	971	1,110	1,221	1,291	1,319	1,358	1,578	1,957	1,823	1,676	1,831
Melbourne ..	969	967	959	1,075	1,350	1,338	1,271	1,325	1,454	1,929	1,840	1,595	1,745
Brisbane	833	837	983	995	1,277	1,287	1,294	1,334	1,573	1,816	1,664	1,562	1,679
Adelaide	975	928	1,103	1,194	1,360	1,283	1,228	1,315	1,487	1,887	1,723	1,578	1,684
Perth	1,290	1,200	1,241	1,244	1,475	1,434	1,406	1,427	1,617	1,954	1,951	1,730	1,806
Hobart	931	955	994	1,177	1,439	1,334	1,313	1,365	1,540	1,976	1,848	1,539	1,665
Weighted Average*	945	955	**1,000**	1,108	1,307	1,316	1,295	1,345	1,526	1,928	1,815	1,627	1,767
GROUP III.—MEAT.													
Sydney	1,025	994	959	1,280	1,778	2,091	2,154	2,020	2,125	2,388	1,838	1,499	1,788
Melbourne ..	1,077	1,067	929	1,270	1,800	2,027	1,949	1,963	1,956	2,414	1,972	1,591	2,026
Brisbane	1,026	1,024	935	1,169	1,549	1,766	1,667	1,819	1,905	2,126	1,719	1,256	1,468
Adelaide	1,221	1,059	1,037	1,502	1,930	2,240	2,079	2,169	2,187	2,567	2,097	1,815	2,106
Perth	1,378	1,511	1,577	1,688	1,722	1,997	1,913	1,708	2,200	2,224	2,113	1,904	2,084
Hobart	1,225	1,279	1,221	1,493	1,789	2,217	2,274	2,427	2,256	2,645	2,382	2,128	2,345
Weighted Average*	1,101	1,074	**1,000**	1,323	1,781	2,056	2,022	1,992	2,063	2,390	1,934	1,587	1,904
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.													
Sydney	917	936	989	1,156	1,396	1,520	1,540	1,549	1,783	2,148	1,898	1,703	1,820
Melbourne ..	965	925	935	1,091	1,411	1,462	1,412	1,466	1,620	2,056	1,901	1,644	1,802
Brisbane	965	947	1,018	1,078	1,373	1,426	1,406	1,495	1,762	2,052	1,812	1,608	1,693
Adelaide	1,028	951	1,020	1,215	1,487	1,532	1,445	1,554	1,719	2,132	1,906	1,723	1,823
Perth	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,483	1,542	1,505	1,486	1,772	2,050	1,995	1,776	1,823
Hobart	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,212	1,445	1,523	1,544	1,635	1,748	2,162	2,025	1,794	1,863
Weighted Average*	972	955	**1,000**	1,144	1,416	1,495	1,472	1,514	1,716	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.													
Sydney	858	911	1,090	1,279	1,220	1,212	1,215	1,252	1,289	1,415	1,474	1,535	1,617
Melbourne ..	733	804	970	1,126	1,085	1,089	1,124	1,180	1,283	1,405	1,502	1,597	1,672
Brisbane	488	575	767	882	859	847	859	905	983	1,061	1,079	1,206	1,247
Adelaide	629	812	1,112	1,040	932	930	959	1,022	1,108	1,216	1,289	1,360	1,450
Perth	801	684	810	914	848	869	874	885	916	996	1,055	1,092	1,124
Hobart	667	708	805	914	928	928	951	956	1,134	1,373	1,440	1,445	1,602
Weighted Average*	751	816	**1,000**	1,135	1,081	1,081	1,098	1,143	1,215	1,333	1,404	1,480	1,551
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.													
Sydney	893	926	1,031	1,206	1,323	1,394	1,406	1,427	1,580	1,847	1,724	1,634	1,737
Melbourne ..	870	875	950	1,105	1,277	1,309	1,294	1,349	1,481	1,788	1,737	1,625	1,749
Brisbane	769	794	915	997	1,162	1,188	1,181	1,252	1,442	1,645	1,511	1,442	1,510
Adelaide	864	894	1,058	1,143	1,259	1,285	1,245	1,335	1,468	1,756	1,653	1,574	1,670
Perth	1,027	986	1,126	1,143	1,222	1,266	1,246	1,239	1,420	1,617	1,609	1,495	1,538
Hobart	869	886	954	1,090	1,233	1,278	1,301	1,356	1,496	1,837	1,785	1,651	1,756
Weighted Average*	880	897	**1,000**	1,140	1,278	1,324	1,318	1,362	1,510	1,785	1,697	1,600	1,700

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on pages 25 to 27.

* For all capital cities.

† Index-numbers for years 1902–13 are given in Labour Report No. 6, p. 26.

(ii.) *Groceries* (18 *Commodities*).—The index-number for this group was lower in 1923 than in 1922 in all the capitals except Melbourne. The decrease for all cities in 1923 compared with 1922 amounts to 0.2 per cent.; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 77.0 per cent.; and compared with 1901 an increase of 94.1 per cent. The average cost in 1923 of the commodities included was highest in Sydney and lowest in Perth.

(iii.) *Dairy Produce* (7 *Commodities*).—The index-numbers for this group were higher for 1923 than for 1922 in all the capitals. The index-number for all the cities in 1923 was 8.6 per cent. higher than in 1922, 76.7 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 87.0 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost in 1923 of the commodities was highest in Sydney and lowest in Hobart.

(iv.) *Meat* (21 *Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat*).—The index-numbers for this group were higher in 1923 than in 1922 in all the capital cities. The index-number for all the cities in 1923 was 20.0 per cent. higher than in 1922; 90.4 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 72.9 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost for 1923 of the commodities included was highest in Hobart and lowest in Brisbane.

(v.) *Food and Groceries* (*Groups I., II., and III. combined*).—The index-numbers for this group show the aggregate effect of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house rent. There was an increase in 1923 as compared with 1922 in all the cities. Taking the weighted average for all the capitals, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 26 were 7.2 per cent. higher in 1923 than in 1922, 80.5 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 85.7 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost of these items for 1923 was highest in Hobart and lowest in Brisbane.

(vi.) *Housing*.—Except in Adelaide—where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and fell in 1913—and in Perth—where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908–9 and 1914—there was an increase in house rents in each of the capitals from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal situation due to the war resulted in entirely changed conditions for the years 1915 to 1923. For 1915 there was a decrease in the cost of housing in all the cities except Hobart, where there was a small increase. In 1916 Melbourne and Perth showed slight increases, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide slight decreases, while the index-number for Hobart was the same for 1916 as for 1915. From 1917 to 1923, there was an increase in all the cities. The index-number for 1923 is 4.8 per cent. higher than for 1922, 55.1 per cent. higher

than for 1911, and 106.5 per cent. higher than for 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane (155.5 per cent.), followed in the order named by Hobart (140.2 per cent.), Adelaide (130.5 per cent.), Melbourne (128.1 per cent.), Sydney (88.4 per cent), and Perth (40.3 per cent.).

(vii.) *Food, Groceries, and Housing combined.*—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon these items show an increase of 6.3 per cent. in 1923 compared with 1922, an increase of 70.0 per cent. compared with 1911, and 93.2 per cent. compared with 1901. The index-number was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by these investigations. It rose in 1905 and 1906, but fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was considerable (10.1 per cent.). The index-number for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., in 1915 of 12.1 per cent., and in 1916 of 3.6 per cent. The index-number for 1917 was 0.5 per cent. lower than for 1916, but in 1918 there was a rise of 3.3 per cent. The figure for 1919 showed a rise of 10.9 per cent., and there was a further sharp rise of 18.2 per cent. for 1920, the highest recorded. The index-number for 1921 showed a decline of 4.9 per cent. compared with 1920, and that for 1922 was 5.7 per cent. less than the figure for 1921. For 1923 there was a rise of 6.3 per cent. on the figure for 1922.

Compared with 1911, the base-year of the period, the weighted average price index-number showed an increase of 70.0 per cent. for 1923. From 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital city, except for the year 1909. From 1913 to 1920 the figure for Sydney was the highest, and for 1921, 1922, and 1923 the index-number for Hobart was higher than for any other capital city.

6. **Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1919 to 1923.**—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns, 1919 to 1923 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base* (= 1,000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES—46 COMMODITIES.												
1919 ..	1,783	1,803	1,900	1,781	1,681	1,788	1,620	1,587	1,558	1,588	1,604	1,612
1920 ..	2,148	2,146	2,396	2,185	2,113	2,158	2,056	2,080	2,009	1,995	2,035	2,052
1921 ..	1,898	1,936	2,128	1,921	1,884	1,911	1,901	1,912	1,880	1,932	1,920	1,902
1922 ..	1,703	1,706	1,776	1,691	1,632	1,705	1,644	1,654	1,649	1,642	1,591	1,644
1923 ..	**1,820**	**1,838**	**1,999**	**1,855**	**1,766**	**1,826**	**1,802**	**1,793**	**1,796**	**1,757**	**1,750**	**1,800**
1922 1st Qtr.	1,644	1,653	1,705	1,674	1,608	1,647	1,577	1,605	1,585	1,588	1,531	1,579
2nd ,,	1,673	1,682	1,793	1,688	1,621	1,678	1,650	1,657	1,645	1,660	1,598	1,650
3rd ,,	1,756	1,753	1,803	1,697	1,657	1,755	1,699	1,694	1,702	1,689	1,644	1,698
4th ,,	1,739	1,735	1,801	1,707	1,644	1,739	1,650	1,657	1,665	1,630	1,591	1,650
1923 1st Qtr.	1,708	1,725	1,851	1,734	1,648	1,713	1,637	1,638	1,654	1,623	1,581	1,637
2nd ,,	1,826	1,808	1,976	1,842	1,744	1,828	1,827	1,778	1,804	1,748	1,745	1,820
3rd ,,	1,909	1,914	2,086	1,959	1,873	1,914	1,950	1,919	1,908	1,859	1,863	1,943
4th ,,	1,838	1,903	2,082	1,883	1,800	1,849	1,796	1,837	1,816	1,799	1,810	1,798
1923.												
January ..	1,722	1,730	1,849	1,732	1,649	1,725	1,642	1,639	1,662	1,615	1,575	1,641
February ..	1,706	1,723	1,852	1,724	1,630	1,710	1,621	1,640	1,647	1,622	1,579	1,622
March ..	1,697	1,723	1,852	1,747	1,665	1,704	1,647	1,635	1,654	1,632	1,587	1,646
April ..	1,787	1,786	1,938	1,823	1,710	1,791	1,739	1,715	1,734	1,709	1,667	1,736
May ..	1,814	1,809	1,967	1,840	1,736	1,817	1,811	1,762	1,794	1,729	1,719	1,805
June ..	1,877	1,830	2,023	1,863	1,786	1,876	1,930	1,856	1,884	1,805	1,849	1,920
July ..	1,901	1,877	2,053	1,956	1,856	1,903	1,997	1,920	1,934	1,870	1,870	1,986
August ..	1,930	1,925	2,122	1,974	1,880	1,935	1,971	1,923	1,921	1,863	1,865	1,962
September ..	1,896	1,940	2,083	1,947	1,885	1,905	1,882	1,916	1,868	1,844	1,854	1,882
October ..	1,839	1,912	2,061	1,907	1,819	1,851	1,826	1,883	1,827	1,820	1,844	1,828
November ..	1,845	1,901	2,083	1,859	1,774	1,856	1,803	1,834	1,825	1,789	1,812	1,804
December ..	1,829	1,895	2,100	1,883	1,806	1,842	1,758	1,794	1,796	1,787	1,773	1,762
HOUSING—(ALL HOUSES).												
1919 ..	1,289	1,048	731	1,156	853	1,238	1,283	640	723	1,002	891	1,185
1920 ..	1,415	1,221	731	1,337	901	1,363	1,405	810	856	1,090	1,073	1,310
1921 ..	1,474	1,286	731	1,369	933	1,419	1,502	914	935	1,155	1,151	1,405
1922 ..	1,535	1,315	731	1,398	949	1,474	1,597	979	1,002	1,232	1,207	1,494
1923 ..	**1,617**	**1,349**	**750**	**1,551**	**995**	**1,566**	**1,672**	**1,075**	**1,065**	**1,330**	**1,301**	**1,610**
1922 1st Qtr.	1,511	1,300	731	1,375	949	1,453	1,553	954	975	1,206	1,191	1,454
2nd ,,	1,534	1,309	731	1,385	949	1,473	1,594	961	985	1,210	1,207	1,489
3rd ,,	1,544	1,320	731	1,405	949	1,482	1,606	1,016	991	1,214	1,215	1,503
4th ,,	1,550	1,331	731	1,425	949	1,489	1,633	984	1,058	1,298	1,216	1,531
1923 1st Qtr.	1,585	1,351	731	1,507	991	1,538	1,640	1,067	1,057	1,324	1,264	1,580
2nd ,,	1,627	1,348	766	1,620	991	1,576	1,671	1,074	1,070	1,332	1,304	1,610
3rd ,,	1,628	1,348	751	1,538	998	1,575	1,680	1,079	1,066	1,332	1,314	1,617
4th ,,	1,629	1,347	752	1,538	998	1,577	1,698	1,079	1,066	1,332	1,324	1,633
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.												
1919 ..	1.580	1.493	1,419	1,524	1,340	1,562	1,481	1,198	1,215	1,347	1,311	1,436
1920 ..	1.847	1,766	1,712	1,836	1,615	1,831	1,788	1,558	1,535	1,623	1,640	1,747
1921 ..	1.724	1,669	1,554	1,694	1,493	1,709	1,737	1,502	1,492	1,612	1,604	1,698
1922 ..	1.634	1,545	1,346	1,571	1,352	1,610	1,625	1,376	1,384	1,474	1,433	1,583
1923 ..	**1.737**	**1,637**	**1,486**	**1,730**	**1,449**	**1,719**	**1,749**	**1,498**	**1,495**	**1,582**	**1,566**	**1,722**
1922 1st Qtr.	1.589	1,508	1.305	1,551	1,337	1,567	1,567	1,337	1,334	1,431	1,391	1,528
2nd ,,	1.616	1,529	1,356	1,563	1,345	1,594	1,627	1,371	1,374	1,475	1,437	1,584
3rd ,,	1,669	1,575	1,362	1,577	1,366	1,643	1,661	1,416	1,410	1,494	1,468	1,618
4th ,,	1 661	1,569	1.361	1,592	1,358	1,636	1,643	1,380	1,416	1,494	1,437	1,601
1923 1st Qtr.	1,658	1,571	1,391	1,641	1,378	1,641	1,638	1,403	1,409	1,500	1,450	1,614
2nd ,,	1,744	1,619	1,479	1,751	1,435	1,724	1,763	1,488	1,502	1,577	1,564	1,734
3rd ,,	1.793	1,682	1,537	1,786	1,514	1,775	1,839	1,574	1,562	1,642	1,638	1,809
4th ,,	1,752	1,675	1,535	1,741	1,470	1,737	1,756	1,525	1,508	1.607	1,610	1,731

* See explanatory note at head of page 29.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1919 to 1923 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base* (= 1,000)—*continued.*

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).												
1919 ..	1,762	1,800	1,827	1,999	1,807	1,792	1,719	1,703	1,744	1,580	1,731	1,716
1920 ..	2,052	1,999	2,067	2,133	2,045	2,055	2,132	2,089	2,096	1,976	2,092	2,123
1921 ..	1,812	1,714	1,834	1,901	1,817	1,812	1,906	1,913	1,960	1,882	1,954	1,909
1922 ..	1,608	1,539	1,616	1,698	1,579	1,609	1,723	1,710	1,725	1,626	1,762	1,720
1923 ..	**1,693**	**1,679**	**1,738**	**1,825**	**1,677**	**1,700**	**1,823**	**1,777**	**1,809**	**1,754**	**1,801**	**1,819**
1922 1st Qtr.	1,611	1,516	1,622	1,713	1,578	1,610	1,670	1,663	1,729	1,584	1,747	1,671
2nd ,,	1,597	1,494	1,600	1,674	1,564	1,592	1,777	1,749	1,777	1,651	1,785	1,772
3rd ,,	1,613	1,561	1,627	1,689	1,598	1,615	1,756	1,739	1,724	1,648	1,768	1,750
4th ,,	1,610	1,585	1,617	1,716	1,574	1,616	1,690	1,692	1,671	1,621	1,748	1,688
1923 1st Qtr.	1,615	1,567	1,652	1,731	1,591	1,618	1,704	1,718	1,688	1,629	1,756	1,703
2nd ,,	1,677	1,640	1,701	1,798	1,651	1,680	1,847	1,798	1,801	1,753	1,836	1,842
3rd ,,	1,720	1,736	1,768	1,860	1,713	1,730	1,893	1,801	1,865	1,833	1,803	1,886
4th ,,	1,759	1,772	1,830	1,909	1,754	1,772	1,848	1,791	1,882	1,800	1,810	1,846
1923.												
January ..	1,630	1,580	1,682	1,741	1,571	1,634	1,709	1,723	1,683	1,628	1,764	1,708
February ..	1,608	1,565	1,641	1,739	1,605	1,612	1,697	1,715	1,690	1,622	1,748	1,697
March ..	1,608	1,556	1,631	1,713	1,597	1,609	1,704	1,716	1,691	1,636	1,756	1,703
April ..	1,679	1,617	1,680	1,769	1,629	1,677	1,783	1,757	1,761	1,731	1,801	1,781
May ..	1,658	1,664	1,706	1,843	1,666	1,670	1,839	1,798	1,811	1,736	1,857	1,835
June ..	1,694	1,640	1,716	1,783	1,657	1,694	1,918	1,838	1,830	1,791	1,849	1,910
July ..	1,718	1,720	1,772	1,817	1,704	1,726	1,922	1,833	1,863	1,848	1,798	1,914
August ..	1,724	1,749	1,767	1,892	1,712	1,736	1,907	1,798	1,869	1,838	1,815	1,900
September ..	1,718	1,741	1,765	1,870	1,725	1,729	1,848	1,772	1,863	1,813	1,796	1,845
October ..	1,743	1,731	1,772	1,858	1,711	1,748	1,816	1,764	1,857	1,808	1,804	1,815
November ..	1,765	1,781	1,841	1,921	1,736	1,777	1,821	1,797	1,884	1,784	1,832	1,821
December ..	1,770	1,803	1,876	1,949	1,814	1,789	1,908	1,812	1,904	1,808	1,795	1,901
HOUSING (ALL HOUSES).												
1919 ..	983	831	807	701	811	921	1,108	791	966	708	851	1,068
1920 ..	1,061	969	826	731	884	995	1,216	829	961	740	911	1,163
1921 ..	1,079	1,028	835	736	966	937	1,289	847	902	753	937	1,225
1922 ..	1,206	997	879	758	954	1,107	1,360	853	936	759	924	1,287
1923 ..	**1,247**	**1,168**	**883**	**771**	**1,057**	**1,188**	**1,450**	**885**	**945**	**759**	**972**	**1,394**
1922 1st Qtr.	1,166	989	857	761	950	1,077	1,340	871	931	759	937	1,271
2nd ,,	1,204	990	866	751	950	1,103	1,351	854	937	759	937	1,280
3rd ,,	1,222	995	892	761	960	1,120	1,362	847	939	759	937	1,289
4th ,,	1,231	1,015	900	761	957	1,128	1,386	840	939	759	887	1,308
1923 1st Qtr.	1,247	1,172	874	767	1,059	1,187	1,427	891	940	759	929	1,383
2nd ,,	1,247	1,167	874	767	1,056	1,187	1,456	892	941	759	950	1,409
3rd ,,	1,247	1,167	893	767	1,056	1,188	1,458	882	941	759	1,004	1,402
4th ,,	1,249	1,168	893	783	1,056	1,190	1,458	876	958	759	1,004	1,402
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.												
1919 ..	1,442	1,402	1,408	1,454	1,398	1,434	1,468	1,330	1,424	1,222	1,369	1,449
1920 ..	1,645	1,576	1,557	1,557	1,568	1,619	1,756	1,571	1,630	1,468	1,607	1,728
1921 ..	1,511	1,432	1,424	1,423	1,468	1,486	1,653	1,476	1,525	1,418	1,536	1,628
1922 ..	1,442	1,317	1,313	1,312	1,322	1,403	1,574	1,358	1,401	1,270	1,418	1,543
1923 ..	**1,510**	**1,469**	**1,387**	**1,392**	**1,422**	**1,490**	**1,670**	**1,411**	**1,454**	**1,345**	**1,460**	**1,647**
1922 1st Qtr.	1,428	1,300	1,307	1,322	1,320	1,391	1,534	1,337	1,401	1,245	1,414	1,507
2nd ,,	1,435	1,287	1,298	1,295	1,312	1,391	1,602	1,381	1,432	1,284	1,437	1,570
3rd ,,	1,452	1,328	1,325	1,308	1,336	1,412	1,594	1,372	1,401	1,282	1,427	1,561
4th ,,	1,454	1,351	1,322	1,323	1,320	1,416	1,565	1,342	1,370	1,267	1,394	1,532
1923 1st Qtr.	1,464	1,405	1,332	1,335	1,373	1,441	1,590	1,378	1,381	1,271	1,416	1,571
2nd ,,	1,500	1,446	1,361	1,375	1,406	1,477	1,686	1,426	1,447	1,344	1,471	1,664
3rd ,,	1,525	1,502	1,408	1,411	1,443	1,507	1,714	1,423	1,486	1,392	1,475	1,687
4th ,,	1,549	1,524	1,445	1,446	1,467	1,533	1,688	1,415	1,502	1,372	1,479	1,664

* See note at head of page 29.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1919 to 1923: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base† (= 1,000)—*continued.*

	Western Australia—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania—Index-Numbers.						**Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.*	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.*	Devonport.*	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
Food and Groceries (46 Commodities).														
1919 ..	1,772	2,039	..	1,851	1,761	1,827	1,747	1,708	..	..	1,883	1,749	**1,716**	**1,722**
1920 ..	2,050	2,302	..	2,055	2,071	2,103	2,162	2,108	..	..	2,149	2,146	**2,101**	**2,104**
1921 ..	1,995	2,207	..	2,029	2,017	2,042	2,025	1,934	..	..	2,058	2,000	**1,902**	**1,911**
1922 ..	1,776	1,995	..	1,856	1,840	1,828	1,794	1,709	..	..	1,842	1,774	**1,684**	**1,688**
1923 ..	**1,828**	**2,101**	**1,962**	**1,840**	**1,918**	**1,861**	**1,863**	**1,820**	**1,883**	**1,855**	**1,953**	**1,854**	**1,805**	**1,808**
1922 1st Qtr.	1,738	1,935	..	1,842	1,777	1,786	1,793	1,684	..	..	1,818	1,762	**1,630**	**1,637**
2nd ,,	1,829	2,024	..	1,895	1,866	1,875	1,819	1,719	..	..	1,848	1,793	**1,684**	**1,688**
3rd ,,	1,813	2,048	..	1,878	1,880	1,869	1,808	1,718	..	..	1,849	1,786	**1,729**	**1,731**
4th ,,	1,723	1,972	..	1,807	1,838	1,782	1,756	1,716	..	..	1,852	1,755	**1,691**	**1,695**
1923 1st Qtr.	1,737	1,996	1,858	1,749	1,874	1,770	1,774	1,707	1,717	1,731	1,828	1,753	**1,680**	**1,684**
2nd ,,	1,920	2,178	2,003	1,914	1,949	1,950	1,859	1,776	1,862	1,843	1,909	1,837	**1,823**	**1,822**
3rd ,,	1,865	2,149	2,025	1,887	1,938	1,899	1,912	1,896	1,968	1,931	2,017	1,915	**1,901**	**1,901**
4th ,,	1,788	2,081	1,961	1,809	1,912	1,825	1,904	1,898	1,984	1,915	2,056	1,911	**1,816**	**1,825**
1923.														
January ..	1,732	1,938	1,848	1,755	1,864	1,760	1,801	1,709	1,707	1,731	1,821	1,769	**1,689**	**1,692**
February ..	1,727	2,024	1,867	1,743	1,876	1,765	1,760	1,704	1,715	1,719	1,827	1,743	**1,672**	**1,677**
March ..	1,752	2,025	1,860	1,750	1,883	1,786	1,762	1,710	1,729	1,743	1,834	1,748	**1,679**	**1,684**
April ..	1,876	2,143	1,942	1,840	1,930	1,906	1,838	1,744	1,801	1,821	1,867	1,810	**1,769**	**1,771**
May ..	1,947	2,193	2,036	1,943	1,962	1,975	1,861	1,771	1,868	1,842	1,912	1,837	**1,813**	**1,814**
June ..	1,939	2,198	2,030	1,959	1,954	1,969	1,880	1,814	1,917	1,866	1,949	1,865	**1,887**	**1,883**
July ..	1,893	2,172	2,038	1,904	1,953	1,927	1,902	1,861	1,953	1,929	1,964	1,896	**1,918**	**1,914**
August ..	1,878	2,153	2,029	1,896	1,943	1,911	1,914	1,889	1,953	1,939	2,049	1,915	**1,919**	**1,918**
September ..	1,823	2,123	2,008	1,860	1,919	1,861	1,921	1,939	1,997	1,925	2,038	1,933	**1,866**	**1,872**
October ..	1,812	2,098	2,023	1,855	1,927	1,849	1,938	1,900	2,006	1,922	2,025	1,933	**1,824**	**1,832**
November ..	1,776	2,093	1,959	1,794	1,920	1,816	1,892	1,888	1,997	1,945	2,061	1,903	**1,818**	**1,827**
December ..	1,776	2,052	1,901	1,778	1,889	1,810	1,883	1,906	1,947	1,878	2,082	1,898	**1,807**	**1,817**
Housing (All Houses).														
1919 ..	916	836	..	533	944	881	1,134	981	..	..	603	975	**1,215**	**1,137**
1920 ..	996	851	..	619	976	944	1,373	1,096	..	..	619	1,143	**1,333**	**1,251**
1921 ..	1,055	843	..	710	992	992	1,440	1,149	..	..	622	1,198	**1,404**	**1,317**
1922 ..	1,092	826	..	826	926	1,020	1,445	1,296	..	..	622	1,246	**1,480**	**1,385**
1923 ..	**1,124**	**811**	**834**	**897**	**978**	**1,077**	**1,602**	**1,395**	**1,301**	**1,382**	**623**	**1,487**	**1,551**	**1,489**
1922 1st Qtr.	1,080	847	..	783	939	1,015	1,415	1,227	..	..	622	1,208	**1,449**	**1,358**
2nd ,,	1,093	836	..	812	943	1,023	1,449	1,249	..	..	622	1,234	**1,478**	**1,381**
3rd ,,	1,094	815	..	840	912	1,019	1,452	1,327	..	..	622	1,260	**1,489**	**1,393**
4th ,,	1,102	806	..	869	909	1,023	1,463	1,379	..	..	622	1,283	**1,505**	**1,409**
1923 1st. Qtr.	1,119	806	823	895	921	1,072	1,520	1,393	1,299	1,353	622	1,436	**1,519**	**1,462**
2nd ,,	1,129	803	838	897	1,013	1,082	1,615	1,396	1,299	1,375	622	1,495	**1,551**	**1,490**
3rd ,,	1,122	816	838	897	988	1,076	1,628	1,395	1,299	1,400	622	1,504	**1,559**	**1,496**
4th ,,	1,126	817	838	900	988	1,080	1,646	1,395	1,308	1,400	622	1,515	**1,566**	**1,503**
Food, Groceries, and Housing.														
1919 ..	1,420	1,545	..	1,309	1,425	1,438	1,496	1,409	..	..	1,357	1,431	**1,510**	**1,481**
1920 ..	1,617	1,706	..	1,465	1,621	1,627	1,837	1,692	..	..	1,521	1,734	**1,785**	**1,753**
1921 ..	1,609	1,647	..	1,487	1,596	1,611	1,785	1,612	..	..	1,468	1,671	**1,697**	**1,668**
1922 ..	1,495	1,515	..	1,432	1,465	1,496	1,651	1,539	..	..	1,341	1,557	**1,600**	**1,564**
1923 ..	**1,538**	**1,571**	**1,499**	**1,452**	**1,532**	**1,539**	**1,756**	**1,645**	**1,644**	**1,661**	**1,406**	**1,704**	**1,700**	**1,617**
1922 1st Qtr.	1,467	1,488	..	1,407	1,433	1,469	1,637	1,496	..	..	1,326	1,535	**1,556**	**1,522**
2nd ,,	1,526	1,536	..	1,450	1,487	1,525	1,667	1,526	..	..	1,344	1,563	**1,599**	**1,562**
3rd ,,	1,517	1,541	..	1,451	1,482	1,520	1,667	1,557	..	..	1,345	1,570	**1,630**	**1,592**
4th ,,	1,468	1,493	..	1,421	1,456	1,470	1,636	1,577	..	..	1,347	1,561	**1,614**	**1,578**
1923 1st Qtr.	1,483	1,507	1,433	1,398	1,482	1,483	1,670	1,578	1,545	1,576	1,332	1,623	**1,614**	**1,593**
2nd ,,	1,595	1,613	1,524	1,496	1,564	1,593	1,759	1,620	1,631	1,650	1,380	1,697	**1,711**	**1,686**
3rd ,,	1,559	1,601	1,537	1,480	1,548	1,561	1,796	1,690	1,693	1,713	1,444	1,746	**1,760**	**1,735**
4th ,,	1,516	1,562	1,500	1,435	1,533	1,519	1,798	1,691	1,706	1,703	1,467	1,748	**1,713**	**1,693**

* The Towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.).

† See note at head of page 29.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 29 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1,000.

The last columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the 30 towns. The method of computing these weighted average index-numbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used for 1923 in the computations were as follows :—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	899	Melbourne	766	Brisbane	510	Adelaide	255	Perth, etc.	155	Hobart	52
Newcastle	84	Ballarat ..	36	T'woomba	21	Kadina,etc	13	Kalg'lie,etc	19	Launceston	24
Broken Hill	26	Bendigo ..	30	Rockham'n	24	Pt. Pirie	10	Northam	4	Burnie ..	3
Goulburn	13	Geelong ..	32	Chrts Twrs	9	Mt Gamb'r	4	Bunbury	4	Devonport	5
Bathurst	9	W'nambo'l	8	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	2	Geraldton	4	Queenst'wn	3

The weights differ from those given in previous issues of this Report inasmuch as they are based on the 1921 Census populations, whereas those given previously relate to the population as recorded at the 1911 Census.

7. **Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns, with Houses of Various Sizes, 1923.**—(i.) *General.*—The figures in the next table represent the relative index-numbers for 1923 for the 30 towns in respect of which particulars are regularly collected, and show the different results obtained by taking into account houses of various sizes. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects. The first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food ; the second, third, fourth, and fifth columns show expenditure on housing for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively ; while the remaining columns relate to food and groceries combined with housing.

1923.—Relative Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, Food and Groceries and Housing compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Rent (all Houses) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

TOWN.	Food and Groceries.	HOUSING.				FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT OF—			
		Four-roomed Houses.	Five-roomed Houses.	Six-roomed Houses.	All Houses.	Four-roomed Houses.	Five-roomed Houses.	Six-roomed Houses.	All Houses.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	1,072	521	616	743	665	1,593	1,688	1,815	1,737
Newcastle	1,083	411	560	709	554	1,494	1,643	1,792	1,637
Broken Hill*	1,177	283	359	429	309	1,460	1,536	1,606	1,486
Goulburn	1,093	476	575	703	637	1,569	1,668	1,796	1,730
Bathurst	1,040	280	369	477	409	1,320	1,409	1,517	1,449
Weighted Average ..	1,076	503	602	729	643	1,579	1,678	1,805	1,719
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne	1,062	475	619	804	687	1,537	1,681	1,866	1,749
Ballarat	1,056	275	380	471	442	1,331	1,436	1,527	1,498
Bendigo	1,058	302	399	531	437	1,360	1,457	1,589	1,495
Geelong	1,035	373	503	629	547	1,408	1,538	1,664	1,582
Warrnambool	1,031	377	499	615	535	1,408	1,530	1,646	1,566
Weighted Average ..	1,060	457	596	773	662	1,517	1,656	1,833	1,722
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	997	333	448	576	513	1,330	1,445	1,573	1,510
Toowoomba	989	289	373	482	480	1,278	1,362	1,471	1,469
Rockhampton ..	1,024	243	287	397	363	1,267	1,311	1,421	1,387
Charters Towers ..	1,075	258	336	407	317	1,333	1,411	1,482	1,392
Warwick	988	273	381	448	434	1,261	1,369	1,436	1,422
Weighted Average ..	1,001	318	422	544	489	1,319	1,423	1,545	1,490
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	1,074	442	592	716	596	1,516	1,666	1,790	1,670
Moonta, etc.	1,047	280	377	442	364	1,327	1,424	1,489	1,411
Port Pirie*	1,066	320	416	500	388	1,383	1,482	1,566	1,454
Mt. Gambier	1,033	235	303	377	312	1,268	1,336	1,410	1,345
Peterborough ..	1,061	309	386	487	399	1,370	1,447	1,548	1,460
Weighted Average ..	1,072	427	571	690	575	1,499	1,643	1,762	1,647
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, etc.	1,077	399	492	583	461	1,476	1,569	1,660	1,538
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	1,238	343	407	477	333	1,581	1,645	1,715	1,571
Northam	1,156	352	451	557	343	1,508	1,607	1,713	1,499
Bunbury	1,084	362	468	556	368	1,446	1,552	1,640	1,452
Geraldton	1,130	437	528	644	402	1,567	1,658	1,774	1,532
Weighted Average ..	1,096	393	483	573	443	1,489	1,579	1,669	1,539
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	1,097	452	629	796	659	1,549	1,726	1,893	1,756
Launceston	1,072	376	545	688	573	1,448	1,617	1,760	1,645
Burnie	1,109	411	582	718	535	1,520	1,691	1,827	1,644
Devonport	1,093	417	530	646	568	1,510	1,623	1,739	1,661
Queenstown	1,150	263	342	369	256	1,413	1,492	1,519	1,406
Weighted Average ..	1,092	421	589	740	612	1,513	1,681	1,832	1,704
Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia ..	**1,065**	**452**	**570**	**710**	**612**	**1,517**	**1,635**	**1,775**	**1,677**

* See Remarks on page 38 with reference to house rents.

The rent for all houses is obtained separately for each of the 30 towns by weighting the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each class in each town. When houses of one particular size only are included, different results are obtained.

The figures in the last four columns give expenditure on food and groceries combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses and also for all houses.

Expenditure in each town for food, groceries, and housing was multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted result for all towns was thus computed. The weights used are given on page 38. The relative expenditure in each town for (*a*) food and groceries, (*b*) housing, and (*c*) food, groceries, and housing combined, is shown, the base being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital cities for 1911 = 1,000. Therefore, in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and housing combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. The items in the table are comparable in all respects, and in addition show the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of housing. For example, taking the last line in the table, the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and housing being £1,677, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1,065 (1st column), and the average rental £612 (5th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1,677. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses, it will be found that the figures are £1,065 and £452, which, together, amount to £1,517 (6th column). In addition to showing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus, taking food and groceries only (1st column), commodities which would cost £1,072 in Sydney can be purchased for £1,062 in Melbourne, or £1,074 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms (7th column), an expenditure of £1,681 in Melbourne is equivalent to £1,688 in Sydney, £1,666 in Adelaide, £1,645 in Kalgoorlie, or £1,658 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons between any of the towns included. Thus, if the average weekly rental of five-roomed houses in Melbourne is 23s. 6d. and the average rental of similar houses in Bendigo is required, the rental in Melbourne must be multiplied by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Bendigo and divided by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column); 23s. 6d. $\times \frac{399}{619}$ = 15s. 2d. (see Appendix II.).

(ii.) *Food and Groceries.*—The weighted average of the five towns was below the weighted average for all towns for 1923 in Victoria and Queensland, and above it in the other States. The most expensive towns are Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, and Broken Hill, in New South Wales; Kalgoorlie being 16.2 per cent., and Broken Hill 10.5 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns.

(iii.) *Housing.*—For four-roomed houses, Sydney, Melbourne, and Hobart are the most expensive towns. For five-roomed houses, Hobart, Melbourne, and Sydney are dearest, while six-roomed houses are dearest in Melbourne, Hobart, and Sydney. Taking all houses, Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart are the most expensive, while Queenstown and Broken Hill are the cheapest towns.

In Broken Hill and Port Pirie for some time after the outbreak of war a number of houses were occupied at purely nominal or reduced rentals by families in which the wage-earner was out of employment, and it was not until the latter half of 1916 that normal conditions were resumed. In 1919, 1920, and 1921 industrial troubles in Broken Hill brought about similar conditions to those in 1914–15. For some years, therefore, the average rents in these towns have been computed in accordance with special investigations quarterly.

(iv.) *Food and Groceries and Housing combined.*—The last column in the foregoing table shows the relative cost of commodities and housing accommodation for all houses in each town during 1923. The average cost was greatest in Hobart, followed by Melbourne and Sydney. The index-number for Hobart was 4.7 per cent., Melbourne 4.3 per cent., and Sydney 3.6 per cent., above the weighted average cost for all towns. The cost was least in Mt. Gambier.

8. **Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In the next table the average cost for the six capital cities in the year 1911 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of the regimen referred to on page 26 from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, while 35s. 1d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1923 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1901 to 1924 (1st Quarter) to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
	FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ..	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1907 ..	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1911 ..	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	**20 0***
1918 ..	31 0	29 4	29 11	31 1	29 9	32 8	30 3
1919 ..	35 8	32 5	35 3	34 5	35 5	35 0	34 4
1920 ..	43 0	41 1	41 1	42 8	41 0	43 3	42 0
1921 ..	38 0	38 0	36 3	38 1	40 0	40 6	38 0
1922 ..	34 1	32 11	32 2	34 6	35 6	35 11	33 8
1923 ..	**36 5**	**36 1**	**33 10**	**36 6**	**36 7**	**37 3**	**36 1**
1923 1st Qtr.	34 2	32 9	32 4	34 1	34 9	35 6	33 7
,, 2nd Qtr.	36 6	36 6	33 6	36 11	38 5	37 2	36 6
,, 3rd Qtr.	38 2	39 0	34 5	37 10	37 4	38 3	38 0
,, 4th Qtr.	36 9	35 11	35 2	37 0	35 9	38 1	36 4
1924 1st Qtr.	35 8	34 7	35 2	36 11	37 6	37 11	35 7
	HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE ALL HOUSES).						
1901 ..	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1907 ..	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1911 ..	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	**20 0***
1918 ..	25 0	23 7	18 1	20 5	17 8	19 1	22 10
1919 ..	25 9	25 8	19 8	22 2	18 4	22 8	24 4
1920 ..	28 4	28 1	21 3	24 4	19 11	27 5	26 8
1921 ..	29 6	30 0	21 7	25 9	21 0	28 10	28 1
1922 ..	30 8	31 11	24 1	27 2	21 10	28 11	29 7
1923 ..	**32 4**	**33 5**	**24 11**	**29 0**	**22 6**	**32 1**	**31 0**
1923 1st Qtr.	31 8	32 9	24 11	28 6	22 5	30 5	30 4
,, 2nd Qtr.	32 6	33 5	24 11	29 1	22 7	32 4	31 0
,, 3rd Qtr.	32 7	33 7	24 11	29 2	22 5	32 7	31 2
,, 4th Qtr.	32 7	34 0	25 0	29 2	22 6	32 11	31 4
1924 1st Qtr.	33 1	34 1	24 10	29 4	22 7	33 3	31 7
	FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.						
1901 ..	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7
1907 ..	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11
1911 ..	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	**20 0***
1918 ..	28 6	27 0	25 1	26 8	24 9	27 1	27 3
1919 ..	31 7	29 7	28 10	29 4	28 5	29 11	30 2
1920 ..	36 11	35 9	32 11	35 1	32 4	36 9	35 8
1921 ..	34 6	34 10	30 3	33 1	32 2	35 8	33 11
1922 ..	32 8	32 6	28 10	31 6	29 11	33 0	32 0
1923 ..	**34 9**	**35 0**	**30 2**	**33 5**	**30 9**	**35 1**	**34 0**
1923 1st Qtr.	33 2	32 9	29 2	31 10	29 8	33 5	32 3
,, 2nd Qtr.	34 11	35 3	30 0	33 9	31 11	35 2	34 3
,, 3rd Qtr.	35 10	36 9	30 6	34 3	31 2	35 11	35 2
,, 4th Qtr.	35 1	35 1	31 0	33 9	30 4	36 0	34 3
1924 1st Qtr.	34 7	34 4	30 11	33 10	31 4	36 0	33 11

* Base of each Section.

9. **Price Details, 1923.**—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the actual prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. Full information with regard to house rents is published annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the capital cities in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, similar particulars were given of prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the 30 towns from which returns are collected.

Corresponding data for subsequent years were given in the Report as follows :—1913, Report No. 5 ; 1914 and 1915, No. 6 ; 1916, No. 7 ; 1917, No. 8 ; 1918, No. 9 ; 1919, No. 10 ; 1920, No. 11 ; 1921, No. 12 ; 1922, No. 13 ; and 1923 in this Report.

10. **Comparisons with previous years.**—The following tables show for each capital city (i.) the total variation per cent. in the cost of food, groceries, and housing combined for 1923, as compared with preceding years ; and (ii.), the amount of such variation due to (*a*) prices of food and groceries, and (*b*) house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and city in the second and third sections of the table is equal to the corresponding total percentage in the first section. Thus, the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1923 compared with 1907 is 87.6 per cent., of which percentage 56.3 is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 31.3 to increase in house rents.

Variation per cent. in Price Index-Numbers, Capital Cities, 1901 to 1923.

Year.	Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for 6 Capital Cities.
1901 ..	94.5	101.1	96.2	93.2	49.8	101.9	93.4
1907 ..	87.6	99.7	90.1	86.7	56.0	98.1	89.6
1914 ..	44.0	58.2	51.4	46.1	34.6	61.1	49.1
1915 ..	31.3	37.0	29.9	32.6	25.9	42.4	33.0
1919 ..	9.9	18.1	4.7	13.8	8.3	17.4	12.6
1920 ..	−5.9	−2.2	−8.2	−4.9	−4.8	−4.5	−4.8
1921 ..	0.8	0.7	−0.1	1.0	−4.4	−1.7	0.2
1922 ..	6.3	7.6	4.7	6.0	2.9	6.4	6.3
VARIATION DUE TO PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
1901 ..	59.6	56.7	55.7	54.2	36.9	57.7	56.0
1907 ..	56.3	59.0	55.3	57.4	37.7	56.7	55.9
1914 ..	32.5	37.9	36.3	31.4	27.1	35.2	34.1
1915 ..	18.9	18.1	16.2	15.7	16.6	19.9	17.9
1919 ..	1.4	7.3	−2.8	4.2	2.3	4.5	3.5
1920 ..	−10.4	−8.3	−12.9	−10.4	−8.1	−9.6	−9.8
1931 ..	−2.6	−3.3	−4.7	−3.0	−6.2	−5.4	−3.4
1922 ..	4.2	5.7	3.5	3.7	2.0	2.5	4.5
VARIATION DUE TO HOUSE RENTS.							
1901 ..	34.9	44.4	40.5	39.0	12.9	44.2	37.4
1907 ..	31.3	40.7	34.8	29.3	18.3	41.4	33.7
1914 ..	11.5	20.3	15.1	14.7	7.5	25.9	15.0
1915 ..	12.4	18.9	13.7	16.9	9.3	22.5	15.1
1919 ..	8.5	10.8	7.5	9.6	6.0	12.9	9.1
1920 ..	4.5	6.1	4.7	5.5	3.3	5.1	5.0
1921 ..	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.0	1.8	3.7	3.6
1922 ..	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.3	0.9	3.9	1.8

NOTE.—Variations not preceded by a sign represent increases, those preceded by a minus (—) represent decreases.

CHAPTER VI.—RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, 200 TOWNS.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation was undertaken in November, 1913, into prices in 70 additional towns. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information of this nature will be obtained annually in November, and will thus relate to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV, pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.

2. **Results—1921 to 1923.**—The results of the investigation in November, 1923, are set out in the tables on pages 42 to 45. (See end of last column, on page 45). Aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-rooms; and food, groceries, and rent of 5-rooms are shown for each year for each town. The index-number 1,642 (see page 45) represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses; 1,526 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-roomed houses in November, 1923. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 1,083 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only for November, 1923. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for the 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses as equal to 1,642, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,689, while if 4-roomed houses were substituted for 5-roomed the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 1,547 compared with an expenditure of 1,526 on the average for 200 towns.

The change made in Report No. 13 in the basis on which the index-numbers were computed is continued in this issue. Previously the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries and rent of 5-roomed houses for the 150 towns in each year was taken as base. In the tables on the following pages the same base is taken as in the tables referring to 30 towns and 6 capital cities given in the preceding chapter, i.e., the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing in the 6 capital cities in 1911 is made equal to 1,000.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1921, 1922, and 1923, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1921. November.			1922. November.			1923. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sydney	1,015	1,506	1,589	1,034	1,553	1,641	1,087	1,608	1,705
Newcastle	1,029	1,408	1,574	1,008	1,419	1,574	1,120	1,531	1,676
Broken Hill	1,023	1,305	1,376	1,050	1,331	1,402	1,227	1,510	1,587
Goulburn	1,001	1,373	1,490	986	1,409	1,527	1,095	1,570	1,661
Bathurst	985	1,232	1,328	940	1,187	1,309	1,045	1,325	1,414
Albury	1,003	1,431	1,521	986	1,519	1,594	1,060	1,636	1,754
Armidale	1,031	1,314	1,411	974	1,332	1,404	1,073	1,424	1,536
Ballina	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,169	1,511	1,564
Bega	1,073	1,300	1,398	983	1,259	1,358	1,132	1,408	1,530
Berry	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,117	1,413	1,512
Blackheath	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,199	1,633	1,725
Bourke	1,066	1,211	1,277	1,055	1,232	1,285	1,228	1,426	1,505
Bowral	1,060	1,461	1,524	1,061	1,495	1,594	1,141	1,701	1,760
Casino	1,089	1,431	1,516	1,011	1,373	1,439	1,133	1,541	1,643
Cessnock	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,111	1,576	1,659
Cobar	1,133	1,232	1,265	1,043	1,141	1,174	1,152	1,251	1,284
Cooma	1,101	1,393	1,509	1,006	1,292	1,390	1,220	1,611	1,709
Coonamble	1,049	1,365	1,474	1,045	1,352	1,435	1,142	1,405	1,475
Cootamundra ..	1,053	1,472	1,562	921	1,337	1,440	1,098	1,558	1,690
Corrimal	1,052	1,328	1,387	1,013	1,309	1,381	1,106	1,435	1,527
Cowra	967	1,312	1,434	974	1,372	1,484	1,074	1,505	1,599
Cronulla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,155	1,748	1,879
Cudgegong	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,167	1,364	1,463
Deniliquin	997	1,298	1,367	1,008	1,309	1,378	1,087	1,405	1,474
Dubbo	1,045	1,426	1,557	1,018	1,445	1,542	1,204	1,657	1,791
Forbes	1,016	1,385	1,477	1,014	1,398	1,569	1,105	1,559	1,737
Gilgandra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,136	1,426	1,505
Glen Innes	958	1,285	1,384	957	1,266	1,400	1,015	1,326	1,423
Grafton	1,070	1,360	1,455	1,006	1,359	1,478	1,149	1,544	1,643
Grenfell	1,014	1,422	1,560	977	1,444	1,569	1,179	1,541	1,771
Griffiths	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,214	1,872	2,004
Gulgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,092	1,388	1,451
Gunnedah	1,024	1,320	1,432	990	1,296	1,358	1,039	1,434	1,566
Hay	1,066	1,342	1,476	1,004	1,280	1,405	*	*	*
Inverell	1,044	1,395	1,463	1,001	1,363	1,407	1,102	1,452	1,521
Junee	1,042	1,453	1,555	991	1,418	1,517	1,117	1,561	1,676
Katoomba	1,110	1,631	1,752	1,060	1,584	1,371	1,205	1,728	1,859
Kempsey	1,042	1,421	1,519	961	1,290	1,427	1,021	1,350	1,383
Kurri Kurri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,181	1,477	1,550
Leeton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,196	1,914	1,949
Lismore	1,110	1,453	1,574	1,047	1,402	1,563	1,162	1,517	1,678
Lithgow	1,035	1,416	1,486	1,018	1,355	1,472	1,166	1,547	1,655
Maitland	1,001	1,349	1,415	994	1,350	1,402	1,086	1,554	1,596
Moree	1,073	1,395	1,481	1,079	1,487	1,605	1,288	1,692	1,797
Moss Vale	1,026	1,470	1,569	999	1,394	1,559	1,112	1,622	1,704
Mudgee	1,031	1,411	1,483	995	1,414	1,504	1,115	1,515	1,611
Narrabri	1,036	1,370	1,442	992	1,292	1,395	1,109	1,427	1,563
Narrandera	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,187	1,621	1,746
Nowra	1,073	1,402	1,468	1,052	1,578	1,657	1,164	1,559	1,717
Orange	991	1,318	1,411	955	1,307	1,410	1,032	1,432	1,535
Parkes	1,019	1,420	1,503	1,000	1,434	1,559	1,120	1,604	1,696
Penrith	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,083	1,440	1,557
Port Kembla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,145	1,467	1,540
Portland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,106	1,402	1,494
Queanbeyan ..	1,044	1,343	1,395	1,014	1,376	1,458	1,172	1,577	1,676
Quirindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,128	1,437	1,562
Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,121	1,492	1,588
Scone	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	1,462	1,587
Singleton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,117	1,479	1,548
Tamworth	952	1,383	1,498	921	1,339	1,497	1,065	1,427	1,582
Taree	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,088	1,598	1,687
Temora	1,062	1,424	1,523	1,006	1,467	1,532	1,099	1,555	1,667
Tenterfield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	1,499	1,565
Tumut	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,149	1,511	1,643
Ulmarra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,163	1,571	1,623
Wagga Wagga ..	986	1,385	1,447	951	1,350	1,477	1,132	1,856	1,988
Walcha	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,009	1,305	1,436
Wellington	1,032	1,319	1,412	944	1,226	1,313	1,129	1,414	1,506

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1921. November.			1922. November.			1923. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—*contd.*	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Weston	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,198	1,487	1,527
Windsor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,108	1,483	1,634
Wollongong	1,051	1,387	1,449	1,018	1,399	1,465	1,137	1,560	1,652
Wyalong	1,110	1,389	1,472	983	1,329	1,445	1,148	1,595	1,681
Yass	1,093	1,411	1,483	1,069	1,385	1,449	1,249	1,567	1,648
Young	1,014	1,310	1,387	950	1,306	1,408	1,014	1,412	1,511
Weighted Average for State	1,020	1,463	1,553	1,024	1,493	1,589	1,099	1,585	1,686
Victoria—									
Melbourne	972	1,418	1,543	967	1,431	1,570	1,062	1,547	1,689
Ballarat	977	1,178	1,284	976	1,217	1,320	1,080	1,356	1,463
Bendigo	968	1,710	1,315	977	1,284	1,381	1,075	1,375	1,473
Geelong	991	1,330	1,432	959	1,322	1,439	1,054	1,427	1,556
Warrnambool ..	999	1,335	1,484	932	1,273	1,431	1,067	1,448	1,578
Ararat	1,084	1,327	1,426	1,002	1,303	1,395	1,150	1,472	1,540
Bacchus Marsh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,081	1,489	1,640
Bairnsdale	1,048	1,377	1,504	1,009	1,371	1,494	1,166	1,528	1,692
Beechworth	979	1,196	1,262	996	1,223	1,275	1,114	1,364	1,433
Benalla	1,004	1,304	1,406	947	1,276	1,385	1,081	1,413	1,489
Camperdown ..	982	1,324	1,426	963	1,339	1,539	1,055	1,450	1,581
Casterton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	1,345	1,446
Castlemaine	1,001	1,241	1,360	997	1,280	1,375	1,069	1,358	1,454
Colac	1,028	1,489	1,604	973	1,500	1,582	1,135	1,675	1,793
Creswick	970	1,075	1,121	921	1,053	1,092	1,035	1,154	1,206
Daylesford	1,013	1,221	1,329	995	1,247	1,329	1,080	1,376	1,458
Dunolly	939	1,058	1,097	934	1,092	1,131	1,067	1,212	1,238
Echuca	1,020	1,260	1,365	973	1,235	1,327	1,069	1,364	1,464
Euroa	982	1,226	1,259	1,011	1,243	1,296	1,131	1,414	1,476
Hamilton	1,050	1,395	1,487	1,018	1,402	1,534	1,140	1,557	1,667
Healesville ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,147	1,588	1,700
Horsham	1,053	1,458	1,623	987	1,417	1,536	1,103	1,673	1,827
Kerang	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,126	1,652	1,784
Koroit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,096	1,372	1,458
Korumburra	1,013	1,338	1,362	939	1,273	1,376	1,124	1,387	1,519
Kyneton	1,012	1,271	1,381	951	1,273	1,331	1,064	1,380	1,459
Lilydale	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,127	1,555	1,653
Maffra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,146	1,738	1,870
Maldon	972	1,110	1,133	950	1,093	1,137	1,086	1,242	1,279
Maryborough ..	1,022	1,200	1,302	977	1,154	1,270	1,108	1,315	1,407
Mildura	1,155	1,711	1,856	1,102	1,757	1,829	1,163	1,769	1,920
Morwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,108	1,733	1,832
Nhill	1,078	1,341	1,405	1,006	1,348	1,409	1,149	1,518	1,639
Orbost	1,042	1,371	1,437	1,020	1,415	1,547	1,104	1,433	1,499
Portland	1,057	1,374	1,480	1,023	1,346	1,467	1,097	1,412	1,525
Port Fairy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090	1,358	1,424
St. Arnaud	1,046	1,335	1,457	976	1,244	1,325	1,122	1,451	1,591
Sale	972	1,233	1,335	936	1,252	1,360	1,072	1,487	1,643
Seymour	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090	1,370	1,462
Shepparton	1,040	1,405	1,517	1,010	1,454	1,569	1,092	1,487	1,566
Stawell	1,067	1,307	1,425	1,070	1,331	1,423	1,180	1,452	1,548
Swan Hill	1,008	1,436	1,567	982	1,574	1,739	1,086	1,612	1,777
Terang	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	1,447	1,552
Traralgon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,067	1,426	1,518
Wangaratta	1,031	1,351	1,445	1,014	1,350	1,431	1,166	1,618	1,686
Warracknabeal ..	998	1,298	1,367	973	1,335	1,400	1,065	1,512	1,634
Warragul	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,099	1,595	1,735
Wonthaggi	996	1,360	1,435	1,000	1,439	1,527	1,204	1,674	1,761
Weighted Average for State	980	1,376	1,493	971	1,389	1,517	1,069	1,525	1,660
Queensland—									
Brisbane	1,006	1,298	1,385	942	1,275	1,385	1,039	1,376	1,487
Toowoomba ..	942	1,199	1,285	927	1,183	1,262	1,049	1,339	1,423
Rockhampton ..	1,000	1,225	1,270	946	1,194	1,239	1,085	1,329	1,375
Charters Towers ..	1,034	1,300	1,353	993	1,243	1,312	1,132	1,390	1,474
Warwick	986	1,253	1,315	919	1,175	1,230	1,023	1,296	1,404
Ayr	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	1,611	1,732

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1921. November.			1922. November.			1923. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Queensland—*continued.*	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Barcaldine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,237	1,582	1,681
Bowen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	1,498	1,597
Bundaberg	953	1,170	1,263	940	1,192	1,278	959	1,211	1,293
Cairns	1,127	1,474	1,544	1,044	1,452	1,538	1,163	1,602	1,738
Charleville	1,138	1,565	1,697	1,072	1,466	1,624	1,145	1,573	1,671
Chillagoe	1,230	1,494	1,625	1,050	1,313	1,379	1,138	1,467	1,533
Cloncurry	1,169	1,572	1,660	1,115	1,488	1,585	1,174	1,510	1,653
Cooktown	1,224	1,325	1,360	1,126	1,233	1,270	*	*	*
Cunnamulla	1,102	1,312	1,391	1,047	1,363	1,441	1,155	1,484	1,550
Dalby	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,031	1,268	1,321
Gayndah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,031	1,360	1,426
Gladstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,040	1,303	1,435
Goondiwindi	997	1,234	1,326	1,016	1,271	1,367	1,145	1,428	1,540
Gympie	1,036	1,247	1,313	998	1,251	1,336	1,054	1,305	1,405
Hughenden	1,172	1,665	1,797	1,092	1,586	1,750	1,194	1,638	1,770
Innisfail	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,309	1,814	1,923
Ipswich	1,048	1,361	1,458	951	1,241	1,326	1,063	1,406	1,458
Longreach	1,094	1,375	1,452	1,098	1,385	1,487	1,221	1,552	1,647
Mackay	1,106	1,453	1,567	962	1,327	1,436	1,066	1,448	1,571
Maryborough	1,006	1,245	1,364	962	1,231	1,363	998	1,251	1,353
Mount Morgan	1,000	1,211	1,250	965	1,183	1,222	1,127	1,357	1,384
Nambour	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,054	1,400	1,498
Roma	1,058	1,420	1,535	1,009	1,371	1,450	1,132	1,484	1,534
Stanthorpe	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,134	1,503	1,575
Townsville	1,138	1,529	1,663	1,079	1,493	1,632	1,149	1,603	1,731
Winton	1,168	1,607	1,738	1,090	1,551	1,715	1,235	1,735	1,834
Weighted Average for State	1,019	1,303	1,386	963	1,272	1,368	1,063	1,393	1,492
South Australia—									
Adelaide	991	1,381	1,527	987	1,418	1,548	1,072	1,518	1,667
Kadina, etc.	996	1,248	1,344	990	1,245	1,351	1,059	1,334	1,435
Port Pirie	1,020	1,346	1,418	978	1,297	1,391	1,110	1,433	1,530
Mount Gambier	972	1,198	1,259	950	1,185	1,252	1,051	1,286	1,354
Peterborough	1,050	1,343	1,442	1,013	1,303	1,373	1,079	1,395	1,470
Freeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,006	1,269	1,375
Gawler	1,003	1,266	1,329	955	1,294	1,389	1,014	1,326	1,400
Kapunda	985	1,157	1,249	947	1,184	1,260	1,041	1,304	1,403
Koringa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	1,505	1,571
Millicent	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,099	1,428	1,520
Murray Bridge	988	1,361	1,457	947	1,348	1,416	1,079	1,524	1,623
Port Augusta	1,049	1,376	1,465	1,023	1,348	1,451	1,112	1,437	1,540
Quorn	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	1,529	1,651
Victor Harbour	991	1,340	1,451	975	1,502	1,633	1,031	1,580	1,711
Renmark	1,104	1,617	1,740	1,059	1,652	1,783	1,166	1,640	1,759
Weighted Average for State	995	1,364	1,498	986	1,392	1,515	1,073	1,498	1,639
Western Australia—									
Perth and Fremantle	1,058	1,440	1,530	998	1,389	1,577	1,046	1,446	1,538
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,179	1,535	1,611	1,154	1,493	1,557	1,233	1,580	1,645
Northam	1,104	1,420	1,558	1,081	1,432	1,542	1,154	1,510	1,610
Bunbury	1,105	1,422	1,485	1,046	1,397	1,497	1,056	1,420	1,525
Geraldton	1,086	1,488	1,576	1,065	1,462	1,548	1,131	1,570	1,654
Albany	1,153	1,461	1,547	1,099	1,395	1,467	1,172	1,468	1,567
Beverley	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	1,281	1,360
Bridgetown	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,149	1,560	1,626
Broome	1,402	..	..	1,308	1,966	2,098	1,306	1,964	2,030
Carnarvon	1,297	1,659	1,745	1,237	1,730	1,779	1,249	1,743	1,841
Collie	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	1,467	1,533
Greenbushes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,193	1,378	1,404
Katanning	1,019	1,397	1,476	1,009	1,388	1,549	1,009	1,404	1,467
Leonora and Gwalia	1,267	1,399	1,465	1,269	1,427	1,467	1,355	1,513	1,552
Meekatharra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,162	1,425	1,491
Narrogin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,136	1,636	1,794
Wagin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	1,338	1,453
York	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,125	1,487	1,540
Weighted Average for State	1,095	1,458	1,546	1,045	1,416	1,506	1,078	1,466	1,555

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1921. November.			1922. November.			1923. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Tasmania—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Hobart	1,081	1,520	1,631	1,013	1,416	1,592	1,114	1,574	1,762
Launceston	1,009	1,331	1,475	1,007	1,374	1,536	1,112	1,490	1,657
Burnie	1,017	1,379	1,484	1,028	1,454	1,586	1,176	1,583	1,746
Devonport	1,074	1,434	1,518	1,010	1,421	1,490	1,146	1,566	1,683
Queenstown	1,134	1,397	1,476	1,092	1,356	1,435	1,214	1,478	1,556
Beaconsfield	1,049	1,110	1,113	995	1,069	1,091	1,113	1,205	1,225
Campbelltown ..	1,066	1,206	1,277	979	1,129	1,183	1,052	1,260	1,308
Deloraine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,019	1,197	1,457
Franklin	1,088	1,335	1,398	1,024	1,257	1,327	1,082	1,314	1,351
New Norfolk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,043	1,372	1,465
Scottsdale	998	1,261	1,327	1,051	1,315	1,380	1,129	1,392	1,458
Ulverstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,128	1,450	1,558
Zeehan	1,167	1,325	1,358	1,116	1,281	1,327	1,251	1,415	1,468
Weighted Average for State	1,063	1,416	1,525	1,020	1,375	1,519	1,120	1,526	1,689
Weighted Average for Australia	**1,011**	**1,405**	**1,507**	**998**	**1,415**	**1,525**	**1,083**	**1,526**	**1,642**

* Figures not available for 1923.

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus for November, 1923, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 1,062. Subtracting this from 1,547 (column B) gives a difference of 485, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,689 (column C) gives a difference of 627, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. **Comparisons with Quarterly Results.**—To determine the accuracy of the figures relating to variations in prices prior to 1912 for the capital cities only, and those since the beginning of 1912 for the 30 towns, the comparisons of the results have been made annually.

In the following table, the first line in each division shows the index-numbers derived from the special inquiry covering 200 towns; the second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1923, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received; and the last line gives the results obtained from the November returns for the capital cities only. The capital cities are, of course,

included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for " all towns " :—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—States, 1923.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Weighted Average.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
All Towns* ..	1,015	987	982	991	995	1,034	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,016	988	973	997	994	1,042	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,015	991	970	1001	977	1,040	1,000
RENT, 5-ROOMED HOUSES.							
All Towns* ..	1,050	1,057	767	1,013	853	1,018	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,052	1,052	737	998	841	1,045	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,037	1,052	752	998	826	1,087	1,000
FOOD AND GROCERIES AND RENT.							
All Towns* ..	1,026	1,011	908	998	947	1,029	1,000
Five Towns in each State ..	1,028	1,010	891	998	941	1,043	1,000
Capital Cities only	1,023	1,013	892	1,000	923	1,057	1,000

* For list of towns included, see Tables on pages 42 to 45.

The index-numbers for November, 1917 to 1923, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base (=1,000), are shown in the following table :—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Australia, 1917 to 1923.

Particulars.	1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.								
All Towns*	1,000	1,395	1,435	1,706	2,002	1,578	1,558	1,689
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,390	1,430	1,701	2,007	1,577	1,564	1,688
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,397	1,440	1,715	2,021	1,588	1,580	1,699
RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.								
All Towns*	1,000	981	1,031	1,103	1,228	1,268	1,347	1,433
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	987	1,039	1,110	1,235	1,271	1,347	1,421
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	980	1,033	1,099	1,225	1,261	1,336	1,374
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.								
All Towns*	1,000	1,238	1,282	1,477	1,709	1,461	1,478	1,592
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,234	1,278	1,471	1,706	1,458	1,480	1,584
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,227	1,274	1,464	1,697	1,455	1,480	1,566

The figures in the vertical columns show merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for " All Towns," " Five Towns in each State," and " Capital Cities only " respectively.

* See note to preceding table.

The index-numbers in the first line of each division of the table just given refer to 100 towns for November, 1913; to 150 towns for November, 1916 to 1922; and to 200 towns for November, 1923. The general closeness of the results is remarkable, and indicates that the index-numbers for the capital cities only for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years were substantially accurate. During the period November, 1913, to November, 1923, the average cost of food and groceries throughout Australia increased 68.9 per cent.; house rents increased 43.3 per cent.; the aggregate result showing an increase of approximately 59.2 per cent.

CHAPTER VII.—CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **General.**—The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which met in 1919–1920, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

(i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.

(ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.

(iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

Reference was made to the findings of this Commission in Report No. 11, pp. 28 and 29. In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." This suggestion was adopted by the Government, the Commonwealth Statistician was consulted as to methods, and the duty of carrying out the recommendation was entrusted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

2. **Methods Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the "Indicator List" published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing. As will be shown later, the index-numbers may be used to measure accurately from time to time the rise and fall in prices in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family as outlined by the Commission, as well as for the determination of variations in any standard fixed by previous investigations or which may be fixed in future.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; (iv) Other Requirements.

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent the commodities, method, and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely to those given in the "indicator lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to prices and duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "indicator lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the index-numbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, etc.

3. **Base.**—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and housing already published, the year 1911 was selected. For the new index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, November, 1914, was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base the weighted average cost for the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000.

4. **Variations—Thirty Towns.**—The investigations have been extended to the 30 towns for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. **Variations—Nov., 1914, to Nov., 1923.**—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov.. 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	995	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1915 ..	1,316	..	..	..	..	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1916 ..	1,299	..	..	..	..	..	1,233	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1917 ..	1,367	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1918 ..	1,368	..	..	..	..	..	1,315	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1919 ..	1,674	..	..	..	..	..	1,521	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1920 ..	1,911	..	..	..	..	..	1,903	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,503	1,524	1,515	1,482	1,459	1,504	1,439	1,447	1,434	1,467	1,479	1,441
May 1922 ..	1,471	1,474	1,587	1,493	1,419	1,475	1,459	1,466	1,457	1,465	1,412	1,459
Aug. „ ..	1,539	1,524	1,574	1,480	1,452	1,537	1,478	1,477	1,476	1,461	1,427	1,477
Nov. „ ..	1,531	1,493	1,554	1,461	1,393	1,526	1,432	1,453	1,446	1,421	1,380	1,433
1923 1st Qtr.	1,490	1,505	1,615	1,513	1,438	1,494	1,428	1,429	1,443	1,416	1,379	1,428
„ 2nd „	1,593	1,577	1,724	1,607	1,521	1,594	1,593	1,551	1,574	1,525	1,522	1,588
„ 3rd „	1,665	1,670	1,819	1,709	1,634	1,670	1,701	1,674	1,664	1,622	1,625	1,695
„ 4th „	1,603	1,660	1,816	1,643	1,570	1,613	1,566	1,602	1,584	1,569	1,579	1,569

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	957	..	..	..	..	..	1,066	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1915 ..	1,341	..	..	..	..	..	1,339	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1916 ..	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	1,302	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1917 ..	1,287	..	..	..	..	..	1,256	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1918 ..	1,376	..	..	..	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1919 ..	1,667	..	..	..	..	..	1,579	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1920 ..	1,742	..	..	..	..	..	1,911	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,490	1,395	1,480	1,531	1,460	1,482	1,468	1,474	1,510	1,440	1,554	1,471
May 1922 ..	1,394	1,311	1,391	1,467	1,367	1,391	1,581	1,519	1,566	1,442	1,570	1,572
Aug. „ ..	1,410	1,363	1,408	1,486	1,396	1,411	1,524	1,530	1,521	1,436	1,533	1,521
Nov. „ ..	1,396	1,373	1,400	1,470	1,361	1,399	1,462	1,466	1,448	1,406	1,500	1,460
1923 1st Qtr.	1,409	1,367	1,441	1,510	1,388	1,412	1,486	1,499	1,473	1,421	1,532	1,485
„ 2nd „	1,463	1,431	1,484	1,569	1,440	1,465	1,611	1,568	1,571	1,529	1,601	1,606
„ 3rd „	1,500	1,515	1,542	1,622	1,495	1,509	1,651	1,571	1,627	1,599	1,573	1,645
„ 4th „	1,535	1,545	1,596	1,666	1,530	1,545	1,612	1,562	1,641	1,570	1,579	1,610

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						**Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000***	..
„ 1915 ..	1,277	..	..	..	..	..	1,339	..	..	..	..	..	**1,314**	..
„ 1916 ..	1,332	..	..	..	..	..	1,259	..	..	..	..	..	**1,267**	..
„ 1917 ..	1,291	..	..	..	..	..	1,480	..	..	..	..	..	**1,303**	..
„ 1918 ..	1,272	..	..	..	..	..	1,432	..	..	..	..	..	**1,343**	..
„ 1919 ..	1,539	..	..	..	..	..	1,624	..	..	..	..	..	**1,600**	..
„ 1920 ..	1,736	..	..	..	..	..	2,017	..	..	..	..	..	**1,886**	..
„ 1921 ..	1,567	1,746	..	1,636	1,608	1,610	1,601	1,495	..	..	1,680	1,577	**1,482**	**1,487**
May 1922 ..	1,603	1,763	..	1,654	1,640	1,642	1,600	1,516	..	..	1,621	1,577	**1,484**	**1,487**
Aug. „ ..	1,582	1,792	..	1,635	1,639	1,631	1,536	1,489	..	..	1,608	1,558	**1,509**	**1,510**
Nov. „ ..	1,478	1,709	..	1,549	1,577	1,532	1,500	1,491	..	..	1,618	1,511	**1,474**	**1,475**
1923 1st Qtr.	1,516	1,741	1,621	1,526	1,635	1,544	1,548	1,489	1,489	1,510	1,594	1,529	**1,466**	**1,469**
„ 2nd „	1,675	1,900	1,747	1,670	1,700	1,700	1,622	1,549	1,624	1,607	1,665	1,603	**1,589**	**1,588**
„ 3rd „	1,627	1,875	1,766	1,646	1,691	1,657	1,668	1,654	1,716	1,685	1,759	1,670	**1,658**	**1,658**
„ 4th „	1,560	1,815	1,711	1,578	1,668	1,592	1,661	1,656	1,730	1,671	1,793	1,667	**1,584**	**1,592**

* Base.

Housing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,146	..	..	..	..	..	985	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1915 ..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	974	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1916 ..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	999	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1917 ..	1,103	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1918 ..	1,137	..	..	..	..	..	1,109	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1919 ..	1,186	..	..	..	..	..	1,196	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1920 ..	1,315	..	..	..	..	..	1,319	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,344	1,159	658	1,236	841	1,293	1,394	826	866	1,061	1,055	1,301
May 1922 ..	1,383	1,179	658	1,248	855	1,327	1,436	866	888	1,091	1,088	1,342
Aug. ,, ..	1,391	1,189	658	1,266	855	1,336	1,448	916	893	1,094	1,095	1,355
Nov. ,, ..	1,397	1,200	658	1,285	855	1,342	1,472	887	953	1,170	1,096	1,380
1923 1st Qtr.	1,429	1,217	658	1,358	894	1,386	1,478	961	952	1,193	1,139	1,424
,, 2nd ,,	1,466	1,215	690	1,460	894	1,420	1,506	968	964	1,200	1,175	1,451
,, 3rd ,,	1,467	1,215	677	1,386	900	1,420	1,514	973	961	1,201	1,185	1,458
,, 4th ,,	1,469	1,214	678	1,386	900	1,421	1,530	973	961	1,201	1,193	1,472

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	780	..	..	..	..	..	867	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1915 ..	774	..	..	..	..	..	839	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1916 ..	769	..	..	..	..	..	842	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1917 ..	774	..	..	..	..	..	874	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1918 ..	835	..	..	..	..	..	950	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1919 ..	931	..	..	..	..	..	1,012	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1920 ..	977	..	..	..	..	..	1,136	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	978	932	754	689	856	923	1,173	784	800	678	844	1,113
May 1922 ..	1,085	893	780	677	856	994	1,217	770	844	684	844	1,153
Aug. ,, ..	1,102	897	804	686	865	1,009	1,228	764	846	684	844	1,162
Nov. ,, ..	1,109	915	812	686	862	1,017	1,249	757	846	684	800	1,179
1923 1st Qtr.	1,124	1,056	788	692	955	1,070	1,286	803	847	684	837	1,246
,, 2nd ,,	1,124	1,052	788	692	952	1,069	1,312	804	848	684	856	1,261
,, 3rd ,,	1,124	1,052	805	692	952	1,071	1,314	795	848	684	905	1,263
,, 4th ,,	1,125	1,053	804	705	952	1,073	1,314	789	863	684	905	1,263

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	808	..	..	..	..	..	833	..	..	..	..	..	1,000*	..
,, 1915 ..	759	..	..	..	..	..	839	..	..	..	..	..	970	..
,, 1916 ..	782	..	..	..	..	..	847	..	..	..	..	..	977	..
,, 1917 ..	789	..	..	..	..	..	861	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
,, 1918 ..	801	..	..	..	..	..	876	..	..	..	..	..	1,054	..
,, 1919 ..	835	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	1,125	..
,, 1920 ..	919	..	..	..	..	..	1,281	..	..	..	..	..	1,243	..
,, 1921 ..	966	763	..	647	926	907	1,290	1,059	..	..	561	1,081	1,287	1,206
May 1922 ..	985	754	..	732	850	922	1,306	1,126	..	..	561	1,112	1,332	1,245
Aug. ,, ..	986	734	..	757	822	918	1,309	1,196	..	..	561	1,136	1,342	1,256
Nov. ,, ..	993	727	..	783	819	922	1,319	1,243	..	..	561	1,157	1,356	1,270
1923 1st Qtr.	1,009	726	741	807	830	966	1,370	1,255	1,170	1,220	561	1,294	1,369	1,317
,, 2nd ,,	1,017	724	755	809	913	975	1,455	1,258	1,170	1,239	561	1,347	1,402	1,346
,, 3rd ,,	1,011	736	755	809	891	970	1,467	1,257	1,170	1,262	561	1,355	1,405	1,348
,, 4th ,,	1,014	736	755	811	891	973	1,483	1,257	1,179	1,261	561	1,365	1,411	1,354

* Base.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,056	..	..	..	..	..	970	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1915 ..	1,226	..	..	..	..	..	1,169	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1916 ..	1,217	..	..	..	..	..	1,135	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1917 ..	1,260	..	..	..	..	..	1,158	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1918 ..	1,275	..	..	..	..	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1919 ..	1,477	..	..	..	..	..	1,390	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1920 ..	1,671	..	..	..	..	..	1,668	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,439	1,377	1,170	1,383	1,210	1,419	1,421	1,196	1,205	1,303	1,308	1,385
May 1922 ..	1,435	1,355	1,213	1,395	1,192	1,416	1,450	1,224	1,228	1,314	1,282	1,412
Aug. „ ..	1,480	1,389	1,205	1,394	1,212	1,456	1,466	1,251	1,241	1,313	1,293	1,427
Nov. „ ..	1,477	1,375	1,193	1,390	1,176	1,452	1,448	1,220	1,248	1,320	1,266	1,411
1923 1st Qtr.	1,465	1,389	1,229	1,451	1,218	1,451	1,448	1,240	1,245	1,326	1,282	1,426
„ 2nd „	1,542	1,431	1,307	1,548	1,268	1,524	1,558	1,316	1,328	1,394	1,382	1,533
„ 3rd „	1,585	1,486	1,359	1,579	1,338	1,569	1,626	1,391	1,381	1,452	1,448	1,599
„ 4th „	1,549	1,480	1,357	1,539	1,300	1,536	1,552	1,348	1,333	1,420	1,423	1,530

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	886	..	..	..	..	..	986	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1915 ..	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1916 ..	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	1,117	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1917 ..	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	1,102	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1918 ..	1,158	..	..	..	..	..	1,185	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1919 ..	1,371	..	..	..	..	..	1,350	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1920 ..	1,434	..	..	..	..	..	1,599	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,284	1,209	1,187	1,191	1,217	1,257	1,349	1,196	1,224	1,133	1,268	1,327
May 1922 ..	1,270	1,142	1,145	1,145	1,161	1,230	1,434	1,217	1,275	1,137	1,278	1,403
Aug. „ ..	1,285	1,175	1,164	1,163	1,182	1,249	1,405	1,221	1,249	1,133	1,255	1,376
Nov. „ ..	1,280	1,189	1,163	1,154	1,160	1,245	1,376	1,180	1,205	1,115	1,218	1,347
1923 1st Qtr.	1,294	1,242	1,177	1,180	1,213	1,274	1,405	1,218	1,221	1,124	1,252	1,389
„ 2nd „	1,326	1,278	1,203	1,215	1,243	1,306	1,490	1,260	1,279	1,188	1,301	1,467
„ 3rd „	1,348	1,328	1,245	1,247	1,276	1,333	1,515	1,258	1,313	1,230	1,304	1,491
„ 4th „	1,370	1,347	1,277	1,279	1,297	1,355	1,492	1,251	1,328	1,213	1,308	1,470

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						**Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000***	..
„ 1915 ..	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	..	..	..	..	..	**1,175**	..
„ 1916 ..	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	1,093	..	..	..	..	..	**1,150**	..
„ 1917 ..	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	1,231	..	..	..	..	..	**1,181**	..
„ 1918 ..	1,082	..	..	..	..	..	1,208	..	..	..	..	..	**1,227**	..
„ 1919 ..	1,255	..	..	..	..	..	1,410	..	..	..	..	..	**1,409**	..
„ 1920 ..	1,406	..	..	..	..	..	1,720	..	..	..	..	..	**1,627**	..
„ 1921 ..	1,325	1,350	..	1,237	1,333	1,327	1,476	1,319	..	..	1,229	1,377	**1,404**	**1,374**
May 1922 ..	1,354	1,356	..	1,282	1,322	1,352	1,482	1,359	..	..	1,193	1,390	**1,423**	**1,389**
Aug. „ ..	1,342	1,365	..	1,281	1,310	1,344	1,474	1,371	..	..	1,186	1,388	**1,442**	**1,408**
Nov. „ ..	1,282	1,313	..	1,241	1,271	1,286	1,427	1,391	..	..	1,192	1,368	**1,426**	**1,392**
1923 1st Qtr.	1,311	1,332	1,267	1,236	1,310	1,311	1,476	1,395	1,366	1,393	1,178	1,435	**1,427**	**1,408**
„ 2nd „	1,410	1,426	1,347	1,323	1,383	1,408	1,555	1,432	1,441	1,459	1,220	1,500	**1,514**	**1,491**
„ 3rd „	1,378	1,416	1,359	1,308	1,368	1,380	1,587	1,494	1,496	1,514	1,276	1,543	**1,556**	**1,553**
„ 4th „	1,340	1,380	1,326	1,269	1,355	1,343	1,589	1,495	1,508	1,506	1,297	1,545	**1,515**	**1,496**

* Base.

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1915 ..	1,067	..	..	..	..	..	1,056	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1916 ..	1,197	..	..	..	..	..	1,154	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1917 ..	1,337	..	..	..	..	..	1,294	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1918 ..	1,462	..	..	..	..	..	1,463	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1919 ..	1,641	..	..	..	..	..	1,609	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1920 ..	1,754	..	..	..	..	..	1,885	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,665	1,760	1,683	1,822	1,672	1,676	1,685	2,120	2,082	1,940	2,138	1,758
May 1922 ..	1,501	1,540	1,444	1,708	1,510	1,505	1,474	1,862	1,765	1,851	1,827	1,542
Aug. ,, ..	1,440	1,476	1,440	1,635	1,424	1,446	1,422	1,847	1,721	1,754	1,696	1,490
Nov. ,, ..	1,394	1,415	1,413	1,577	1,458	1,401	1,424	1,812	1,593	1,729	1,597	1,479
1923 1st Qtr.	1,336	1,468	1,323	1,544	1,418	1,367	1,469	1,590	1,521	1,514	1,581	1,479
,, 2nd ,,	1,318	1,377	1,313	1,534	1,431	1,327	1,428	1,524	1,478	1,483	1,554	1,437
,, 3rd ,,	1,309	1,387	1,309	1,517	1,412	1,319	1,389	1,461	1,481	1,466	1,541	1,400
,, 4th ,,	1,304	1,351	1,290	1,532	1,381	1,311	1,390	1,420	1,481	1,462	1,542	1,398

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	872	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1915 ..	915	..	..	..	..	..	1,088	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1916 ..	1,031	..	..	..	..	..	1,218	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1917 ..	1,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,392	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1918 ..	1,359	..	..	..	..	..	1,414	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1919 ..	1,581	..	..	..	..	..	1,728	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1920 ..	1,689	..	..	..	..	..	1,836	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,492	1,867	1,926	2,079	2,015	1,638	1,585	1,903	1,963	2,251	1,565	1,641
May 1922 ..	1,297	1,630	1,816	1,666	1,711	1,426	1,460	1,577	1,579	1,786	1,297	1,480
Aug. ,, ..	1,303	1,411	1,581	1,511	1,709	1,374	1,410	1,420	1,546	1,713	1,226	1,424
Nov. ,,, ..	1,295	1,313	1,554	1,341	1,647	1,338	1,366	1,364	1,496	1,613	1,194	1,378
1923 1st Qtr.	1,450	1,429	1,454	1,376	1,532	1,448	1,476	1,491	1,421	1,603	1,466	1,476
,, 2nd ,,	1,439	1,472	1,413	1,350	1,510	1,438	1,434	1,496	1,398	1,612	1,407	1,438
,, 3rd ,,	1,416	1,450	1,435	1,337	1,481	1,419	1,427	1,446	1,390	1,596	1,423	1,429
,, 4th ,,	1,400	1,413	1,428	1,315	1,444	1,401	1,427	1,448	1,381	1,606	1,373	1,428

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						**Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.**	**Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.**
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	926	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000***	..
,, 1915 ..	1,007	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	..	..	..	..	..	**1,050**	..
,, 1916 ..	1,126	..	..	..	..	..	1,246	..	..	..	..	..	**1,168**	..
,, 1917 ..	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	1,380	..	..	..	..	..	**1,315**	..
,, 1918 ..	1,505	..	..	..	..	..	1,592	..	..	..	..	..	**1,454**	..
,, 1919 ..	1,694	..	..	..	..	..	1,782	..	..	..	..	..	**1,641**	..
,, 1920 ..	1,802	..	..	..	..	..	1,896	..	..	..	..	..	**1,810**	..
,, 1921 ..	1,634	1,824	..	1,928	1,751	1,693	1,892	2,214	..	..	1,994	2,006	**1,653**	**1,710**
May 1922 ..	1,464	1,505	..	1,628	1,552	1,490	1,793	1,839	..	..	1,828	1,796	**1,475**	**1,517**
Aug. ,, ..	1,346	1,436	..	1,648	1,403	1,389	1,748	1,735	..	..	1,726	1,730	**1,421**	**1,459**
Nov. ,, ..	1,316	1,424	..	1,624	1,361	1,359	1,666	1,673	..	..	1,612	1,655	**1,395**	**1,426**
1923 1st Qtr.	1,448	1,528	1,393	1,507	1,444	1,457	1,688	1,599	1,502	1,486	1,649	1,644	**1,421**	**1,437**
,, 2nd ,,	1,428	1,531	1,356	1,530	1,435	1,440	1,625	1,530	1,451	1,453	1,615	1,583	**1,392**	**1,400**
,, 3rd ,,	1,372	1,509	1,341	1,430	1,407	1,388	1,673	1,537	1,441	1,410	1,619	1,611	**1,370**	**1,380**
,, 4th ,,	1,336	1,480	1,321	1,427	1,391	1,354	1,587	1,525	1,433	1,401	1,628	1,555	**1,363**	**1,371**

* Base.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	971	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1915 ..	1,066	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1916 ..	1,079	..	..	..	..	..	1,047	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1917 ..	1,186	..	..	..	..	..	1,174	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1918 ..	1,319	..	..	..	..	..	1,268	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1919 ..	1,414	..	..	..	..	..	1,357	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1920 ..	1,615	..	..	..	..	..	1,577	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,348	1,328	1,471	1,270	1,321	1,350	1,364	1,277	1,352	1,379	1,175	1,355
May 1922 ..	1,364	1,288	1,445	1,230	1,296	1,358	1,332	1,235	1,326	1,362	1,156	1,324
Aug. ,, ..	1,386	1,277	1,443	1,230	1,280	1,375	1,308	1,225	1,320	1,365	1,146	1,303
Nov. ,, ..	1,381	1,273	1,439	1,222	1,270	1,371	1,306	1,225	1,317	1,347	1,137	1,300
1923 1st Qtr.	1,367	1,255	1,443	1,233	1,270	1,356	1,301	1,193	1,273	1,293	1,175	1,294
,, 2nd ,,	1,367	1,243	1,438	1,226	1,260	1,356	1,314	1,237	1,264	1,283	1,171	1,307
,, 3rd ,,	1,358	1,240	1,435	1,228	1,264	1,348	1,327	1,248	1,250	1,286	1,191	1,318
,, 4th ,,	1,363	1,242	1,435	1,217	1,263	1,352	1,321	1,253	1,250	1,278	1,197	1,313

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	971	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1915 ..	1,009	..	..	..	..	..	1,073	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1916 ..	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	1,111	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1917 ..	1,117	..	..	..	..	..	1,180	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1918 ..	1,243	..	..	..	..	..	1,319	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1919 ..	1,293	..	..	..	..	..	1,382	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1920 ..	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	1,603	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,261	1,273	1,338	1,347	1,320	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,378	1,336	1,383
May 1922 ..	1,236	1,268	1,293	1,302	1,275	1,252	1,356	1,371	1,390	1,344	1,319	1,358
Aug. ,, ..	1,235	1,245	1,278	1,283	1,266	1,245	1,361	1,354	1,382	1,310	1,312	1,359
Nov. ,, ..	1,232	1,244	1,275	1,231	1,250	1,238	1,355	1,345	1,369	1,310	1,306	1,353
1923 1st Qtr.	1,243	1,243	1,254	1,293	1,249	1,247	1,364	1,358	1,355	1,307	1,322	1,362
,, 2nd ,,	1,248	1,238	1,242	1,304	1,254	1,249	1,365	1,356	1,351	1,314	1,313	1,363
,, 3rd ,,	1,246	1,238	1,247	1,295	1,254	1,248	1,376	1,366	1,362	1,314	1,313	1,373
,, 4th ,,	1,252	1,236	1,245	1,293	1,233	1,251	1,375	1,365	1,363	1,311	1,307	1,372

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	..	..	..	..	..	934	..	..	..	..	..	1,000*	..
,, 1915 ..	1,098	..	..	..	..	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	..
,, 1916 ..	1,161	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	..	..	..	..	..	1,071	..
,, 1917 ..	1,236	..	..	..	..	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	1,178	..
,, 1918 ..	1,382	..	..	..	..	..	1,262	..	..	..	..	..	1,298	..
,, 1919 ..	1,495	..	..	..	..	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..	1,384	..
,, 1920 ..	1,685	..	..	..	..	..	1,501	..	..	..	..	..	1,594	..
,, 1921 ..	1,374	1,375	..	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,245	1,315	..	..	1,280	1,271	1,349	1,347
May 1922 ..	1,352	1,345	..	1,272	1,401	1,348	1,246	1,274	..	..	1,262	1,255	1,338	1,332
Aug. ,, ..	1,347	1,343	..	1,258	1,426	1,345	1,243	1,248	..	..	1,237	1,242	1,338	1,329
Nov. ,, ..	1,339	1,333	..	1,231	1,422	1,336	1,243	1,234	..	..	1,232	1,237	1,334	1,325
1923 1st Qtr.	1,348	1,307	1,262	1,241	1,410	1,341	1,239	1,251	1,149	1,160	1,230	1,234	1,330	1,321
,, 2nd ,,	1,345	1,300	1,252	1,239	1,400	1,337	1,244	1,255	1,137	1,134	1,244	1,237	1,334	1,325
,, 3rd ,,	1,341	1,303	1,247	1,241	1,401	1,335	1,246	1,262	1,141	1,137	1,243	1,241	1,336	1,327
,, 4th ,,	1,341	1,299	1,245	1,238	1,394	1,333	1,244	1,254	1,137	1,139	1,226	1,236	1,336	1,327

* Base.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, Base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,037	..	..	..	..	..	986	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1915 ..	1,159	..	..	..	..	..	1,117	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1916 ..	1,187	..	..	..	..	..	1,124	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1917 ..	1,266	..	..	..	..	..	1,194	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1918 ..	1,328	..	..	..	..	..	1,294	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1919 ..	1,505	..	..	..	..	..	1,437	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1920 ..	1,681	..	..	..	..	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,477	1,461	1,348	1,469	1,342	1,469	1,475	1,435	1,444	1,471	1,486	1,470
May 1922 ..	1,438	1,388	1,310	1,441	1,288	1,427	1,435	1,381	1,375	1,453	1,391	1,428
Aug. ,, ..	1,454	1,390	1,304	1,423	1,275	1,439	1,427	1,391	1,372	1,430	1,365	1,421
Nov. ,, ..	1,440	1,366	1,290	1,405	1,261	1,425	1,417	1,365	1,344	1,424	1,323	1,408
1923 1st Qtr.	1,417	1,382	1,290	1,434	1,276	1,414	1,427	1,317	1,317	1,366	1,336	1,415
,, 2nd ,,	1,456	1,416	1,332	1,487	1,306	1,450	1,483	1,352	1,353	1,396	1,386	1,469
,, 3rd ,,	1,478	1,419	1,360	1,501	1,343	1,469	1,515	1,383	1,382	1,426	1,425	1,501
,, 4th ,,	1,456	1,406	1,355	1,480	1,313	1,449	1,471	1,349	1,354	1,405	1,412	1,459

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	898	..	..	..	..	..	997	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1915 ..	1,046	..	..	..	..	..	1,114	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1916 ..	1,016	..	..	..	..	..	1,140	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1917 ..	1,114	..	..	..	..	..	1,186	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1918 ..	1,222	..	..	..	..	..	1,265	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1919 ..	1,408	..	..	..	..	..	1,447	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1920 ..	1,511	..	..	..	..	..	1,657	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,330	1,380	1,393	1,434	1,428	1,353	1,411	1,408	1,438	1,448	1,352	1,413
May 1922 ..	1,270	1,283	1,334	1,299	1,315	1,281	1,427	1,332	1,369	1,331	1,290	1,414
Aug. ,, ..	1,281	1,245	1,286	1,276	1,325	1,279	1,398	1,293	1,345	1,305	1,258	1,385
Nov. ,, ..	1,275	1,229	1,278	1,213	1,294	1,266	1,370	1,254	1,305	1,278	1,228	1,356
1923 1st Qtr.	1,323	1,287	1,258	1,248	1,297	1,311	1,415	1,309	1,293	1,273	1,316	1,405
,, 2nd ,,	1,340	1,318	1,261	1,264	1,310	1,328	1,454	1,334	1,321	1,313	1,329	1,442
,, 3rd ,,	1,347	1,342	1,291	1,277	1,322	1,338	1,469	1,323	1,341	1,334	1,334	1,455
,, 4th ,,	1,356	1,343	1,308	1,290	1,321	1,348	1,455	1,319	1,347	1,326	1,323	1,443

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	1,001	..	..	..	..	..	997	..	..	..	..	..	1,000*	..
,, 1915 ..	1,059	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	1,123	..
,, 1916 ..	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	1,121	..	..	..	..	..	1,140	..
,, 1917 ..	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	1,253	..	..	..	..	..	1,213	..
,, 1918 ..	1,238	..	..	..	..	..	1,311	..	..	..	..	..	1,295	..
,, 1919 ..	1,404	..	..	..	..	..	1,489	..	..	..	..	..	1,461	..
,, 1920 ..	1,552	..	..	..	..	..	1,724	..	..	..	..	..	1,665	..
,, 1921 ..	1,409	1,470	..	1,417	1,459	1,424	1,536	1,535	..	..	1,423	1,511	1,454	1,451
May 1922 ..	1,380	1,391	..	1,364	1,392	1,385	1,515	1,460	..	..	1,360	1,464	1,420	1,410
Aug. ,, ..	1,343	1,379	..	1,366	1,353	1,355	1,499	1,437	..	..	1,326	1,445	1,418	1,406
Nov. ,, ..	1,301	1,343	..	1,332	1,318	1,313	1,452	1,431	..	..	1,301	1,414	1,402	1,388
1923 1st Qtr.	1,351	1,375	1,296	1,303	1,361	1,352	1,485	1,419	1,360	1,374	1,301	1,450	1,408	1,400
,, 2nd ,,	1,403	1,429	1,332	1,358	1,399	1,403	1,517	1,424	1,389	1,400	1,320	1,473	1,452	1,441
,, 3rd ,,	1,370	1,418	1,335	1,326	1,384	1,374	1,547	1,463	1,420	1,422	1,353	1,506	1,472	1,460
,, 4th ,,	1,339	1,390	1,310	1,302	1,371	1,344	1,527	1,459	1,424	1,415	1,364	1,493	1,446	1,436

* Basis of Table.

6. **Application of Index-Numbers.**—The following table shows the manner in which the index-numbers in the preceding tables may be applied to the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage :—

Basic Wage Commission's Findings of 1920.—Cost at November, 1914, 1920, 1922, and 4th Quarter, 1923.

Town.	November 1914.		November, 1920.		November, 1922.		4th Quarter, 1923.	
	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.	Actual Finding.	Index-Number.	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.	Index-Number.	Relative Cost.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sydney ..	1,037	3 12 3	5 17 1	1,681	1,440	5 0 4	1,456	5 1 5
Melbourne ..	986	3 7 5	5 16 6	1,704	1,417	4 16 11	1,471	5 0 7
Brisbane ..	898	3 3 1	5 6 2	1,511	1,275	4 9 7	1,356	4 15 3
Adelaide ..	997	3 9 10	5 16 1	1,657	1,370	4 16 0	1,455	5 1 11
Perth ..	1,001	3 13 6	5 13 11	1,552	1,301	4 15 5	1,339	4 18 3
Hobart ..	997	3 7 7	5 16 11	1,724	1,452	4 18 5	1,527	5 3 7
Wt. Aver. ..	1,000	3 9 7	5 15 8	1,665	1,402	4 17 4	1,446	5 0 5

The table shows, in the third column, the amount determined by the Basic Wage Commission as the cost of living according to the standard fixed by the Commission in November, 1920. The index-numbers from the table on the preceding page are given in the fourth column. Applying the index-numbers for November, 1922, and 4th quarter, 1923, the relative costs of the Commission's standard for those two months are obtained. In order to check the applicability of the index-numbers for the determination of variations in the Basic Wage Commission's finding, the relative costs of the standard fixed for November, 1914, have been computed in the same manner, and are also given in the first two columns. While they do not correspond exactly with the amounts as given in the supplementary Report of the Commission, they are sufficiently near to show that the method adopted by this Bureau for measuring the variations gives results which closely approximate to those of the Commission. The amounts for November, 1914, as found by the Commission, are given on page 28 of this Report. The greatest difference between the results is shown for Hobart, and amounts to only 1s. 6d. per week, while for Melbourne the difference is only 4d. per week.

These index-numbers for the period from November, 1914, onwards may be used in conjunction with those for an earlier period relating to a somewhat different standard. For instance, the index-number for food, groceries and housing for the 4th Quarter of 1914 in Melbourne was 1,106. To ascertain the equivalent of the Harvester Wage in November, 1922, the procedure is as follows :—The index-number for Melbourne in 1907 was 875, while the Harvester Wage was £2 2s. The equivalent of the latter in the 4th Quarter of 1914 is obtained thus :—

$$\frac{\text{£2 2s.} \times 1{,}106}{875} = \text{£2 13s. 1d.}$$

Taking the index-numbers for all commodities in Melbourne for November, 1914, as being equivalent to the amount of £2 13s. 1d., the equivalent for the 4th Quarter, 1923, will be :—

$$\frac{\text{£2 13s. 1d.} \times 1{,}471}{986} = \text{£3 19s. 2d.}$$

CHAPTER VIII.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1861 to 1922 were given in some detail in previous Reports. In this Section results are included for the year 1923.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices published in the ordinary press and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where more than one source of information was utilized for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records on the lines indicated for a uniform list of commodities for the capital city in each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these cities, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. **Basis.**—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of 80 commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to 92.* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurements for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units, indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified, is used or consumed, are shown in the following statement.

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.			
Iron—			
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½
Rod and Bar	Stafford	,,	3½
Angle and T	,,	,,	3½
Plate ..	,,	,,	3
Hoop ..	,,	,,	½
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	,,	5
Tinned Plates ..	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8 ..	ton	6
Zinc, sheet ..	..	,,	1
Lead, sheet ..	..	,,	¾
,, Pipes ..	..	,,	½
Copper, sheet ..	..	lb.	2,000
Quicksilver ..	..	,,	12
Coal ..	Newcastle, on wharf	ton	600
GROUP II.			
Branbags ..	..	doz.	110
Cornsacks ..	..	,,	250
Woolpacks ..	..	each	200
Leather—			
Waxed Kip ..	..	lb.	600
Waxed Split	..	,,	600
Light Crop ..	..	,,	600
Cotton ..	Raw ..	,,	24,000
Wool ..	Greasy..	,,	12,200
Twine ..	Reaper and Binder	,,	150
Tallow ..	Mutton Prime	ton	1¾
GROUP III.			
Wheat ..	..	bushel	500
Flour ..	..	ton	48
Bran ..	..	,,	14
Pollard ..	..	,,	14
Oats	Milling	bushel	1,200
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1½
Barley ..	Malting	bushel	150
,, ..	Feed ..	,,	100
Maize ..	..	,,	1,000
Hay	Best Mngr.	ton	135
Chaff ..	Prime ..	,,	135
Straw ..	Victorian	,,	25
Peas	..	bushel	55
Potatoes ..	..	ton	40
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140
Onions ..	..	ton	3
GROUP IV.			
Ham ..	..	lb.	800
Bacon ..	..	,,	3,200
Cheese ..	..	,,	1,500
Butter ..	Best Fresh	,,	9,500
Lard	Bulk ..	,,	200
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800
Honey ..	..	lb.	600
Beeswax ..	..	,,	40
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP V.			
Currants ..	..	lb.	1,400
Raisins ..	Sultanas	,,	1,400
Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb. tins	50
Salmon ..	1 lb. tall Alaska	,,	50
Sardines ..	Halves	doz. halves	100
Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200
Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	,,	100
Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22
Macaroni ..	..	lb.	200
Sago ..	..	cwt.	7
Rice ..	..	ton	2
Salt	Australian fine	,,	7
Salt	Rock ..	,,	1
Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb. tins	6
Starch ..	Coleman's White	lb.	100
Blue ..	Keen's	,,	50
Matches ..	Australian Safety	gross	90
Candles ..	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
Tobacco ..	Two Seas Po'ket Pcs.	,,	1,300
Tea	..	,,	3,000
Kerosene ..	..	gallon	1,700
GROUP VI.			
Beef ..	Average quality	100 lbs.	390
Mutton ..	,,	lb.	33,000
Veal ..	,,	,,	2,000
Lamb ..	,,	,,	5,600
Pork ..	,,	,,	3,700
GROUP VII.			
Timber—	Flooring—		
	6 x 1⅛	100 ft. lin.	30
	6 x ⅞	,,	30
	6 x ¾	,,	30
	6 x ½	,,	30
	Weather-boards	,,	200
	Oregon	1,000 ft. sup.	20
	Shelving	,,	10
Cement ..	Portland	cask	30
White Lead ..	..	ton	¾
Slates ..	Welsh 20 x 10	1,000	½
GROUP VIII.			
Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Carbonate of Soda	..	ton	½
Saltpetre ..	Refined	,,	1/20
Sulphur ..	..	,,	¼
Caustic Soda ..	..	cwt.	7
Alum ..	Lump ..	ton	¼
Cyanide Potassium	..	lb.	570

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups. These index-numbers are shown in the following table :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1923, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,00).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Commodities together.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	**1,538**
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	**1,229**
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	**1,121**
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	**945**
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	**974**
1911 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	**1,170**
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	**1,088**
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	**1,149**
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	**1,604**
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	**1,504**
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	**1,662**
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	**1,934**
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	**2,055**
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	**2,480**
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	**1,903**
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	**1,758**
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	**1,944**

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base ; that is to say, they show the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1,000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911 and 1,944 in 1923. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1923, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1923 shows an increase of 10.6 per cent. compared with that for 1922. In Groups I., V., and VIII., decreases of 6.0, 6.6, and 1.6 per cent. respectively were recorded. All other groups showed increases ranging from 1.0 per cent. in the case of Group VII. (Building Materials, to 44.3 per cent. in Group VI. (Meat).

The index-numbers for the full period from 1871 to 1911 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48.

4. **Quarterly Variations in Price Levels.**—The following table gives the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1923 and the first quarter of 1924 :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1923 and First Quarter, 1924 (Base 1911 = 1,000).

Group.	No. of Commodities.	Index Numbers.				
		Jan. to March, 1923.	April to June, 1923.	July to Sept., 1923.	Oct. to Dec., 1923.	Jan. to March, 1924.
I. Metals and Coal	14	1,841	1,820	1,822	1,820	1,830
II. Textiles, Leather, etc. ..	10	2,129	2,071	1,980	2,412	2,586
III. Agricultural Produce ..	16	1,713	1,802	1,768	1,828	1,660
IV. Dairy Produce	9	1,703	2,048	1,846	1,752	1,725
V. Groceries	21	1,758	1,764	1,753	1,710	1,715
VI. Meat	5	1,919	2,541	3,485	2,371	2,383
VII. Building Materials	10	2,092	2,037	1,978	1,991	1,955
VIII. Chemicals	7	1,933	1,920	1,954	1,894	1,848
All Groups*	92	1,851	1,956	2,003	1,966	1,946

* Weighted average.

5. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1923, and for each month from January, 1923, to April, 1924, are shown in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (=1,000) for each group :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1923, and Monthly, January, 1923, to April, 1924. (Base July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles Leather, ets.	III. Agricultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
July 1914 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
,, 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
,, 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
,, 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
,, 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
,, 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
,, 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,638
,, 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
,, 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
Jan. 1923	1,686	1,902	1,640	1,344	1,696	1,224	1,982	1,875	1,627
Feb. ,,	1,681	1,978	1,569	1,397	1,704	1,156	1,902	1,942	1,612
March ,,	1,648	1,985	1,601	1,507	1,710	1,170	1,845	1,925	1,628
April ,,	1,646	1,930	1,686	1,659	1,723	1,178	1,864	1,895	1,660
May ,,	1,661	1,829	1,694	1,718	1,705	1,521	1,863	1,867	1,701
June ,,	1,652	1,946	1,679	1,730	1,705	2,001	1,849	1,856	1,783
July ,,	1,658	1,876	1,691	1,668	1,698	2,229	1,780	1,923	1,799
August ,,	1,654	1,686	1,644	1,488	1,700	2,327	1,817	1,902	1,753
Sept. ..	1,653	1,889	1,630	1,451	1,697	1,893	1,818	1,892	1,716
Oct. ,,	1,650	1,976	1,722	1,440	1,671	1,595	1,820	1,847	1,706
Nov. ,,	1,652	2,234	1,725	1,438	1,654	1,450	1,820	1,847	1,726
Dec. ,,	1,656	2,433	1,687	1,491	1,647	1,343	1,811	1,847	1,738
Jan. 1924	1,656	2,439	1,622	1,492	1,654	1,459	1,809	1,847	1,739
Feb. ,,	1,665	2,392	1,548	1,457	1,663	1,507	1,773	1,781	1,715
March ,,	1,665	2,292	1,490	1,353	1,668	1,442	1,774	1,781	1,665
April ,,	1,654	2,322	1,479	1,325	1,647	1,450	1,726	1,765	1,659

6. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1923. These are given in the following table, firstly, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1923 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1923.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,851	1,956	2,003	1,966	**1,944**
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1923 as base (= 1,000)	952	1,006	1,030	1,011	**1,000**
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and House Rent) Index-Numbers with average for 1923 as base (= 1,000) ..	937	1,008	1,051	1,004	**1,000**

In both wholesale and retail prices there was a considerable increase during the year 1923 as compared with the year 1922.

7. **Prices, 1922 and 1923.**—In Appendix III. particulars are given as to the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1922 and 1923. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

CHAPTER IX.—RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

1. **General.**—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates because in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of

* The industrial classification of industries adopted is shown on page 3.

wage thus computed represented the arithmetical average* of the rates of wage payable in all classified occupations. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year.†

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (*Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living*) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28–43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male,

* The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

† The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W. ..	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria ..	118	195	160	95	58	141	190	157	136	54	65	455	95	734
Queensland	67	62	108	23	20	34	70	133	73	22	45	352	45	302
S. Australia	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania ..	25	14	17	6	5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
Australia ..	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

and 308 female)* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44–50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendixes IV. and V. to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23–4). The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-23.**—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December,

* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.
New South Wales ..	23	228	44	104	124
Victoria	28	320	57	80	111
Queensland	5	80	8	47	40
South Australia	3	56	7	22	32
Western Australia ..	1	29	..	29	..
Tasmania	1	18	2	8	..
Australia	61	731	118	290	307

1923, for a full week's work, in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000) :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1923.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	*Australia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
RATES OF WAGE.							
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
30th June, 1919	68 9	67 5	71 6	66 9	71 2	62 9	68 7
31st December, 1919	76 9	72 0	78 7	70 5	77 8	69 0	74 11
30th June, 1920	82 9	77 5	86 10	73 4	81 0	74 2	80 7
31st December, 1920	94 0	86 1	91 6	82 8	89 9	85 9	89 10
30th June, 1921	95 3	92 0	96 5	85 8	93 6	88 3	93 3
31st December, 1921	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
30th June, 1922	93 8	91 5	94 0	87 5	93 6	88 7	92 4
31st December, 1922	91 6	91 4	93 10	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
31st March, 1923	91 5	91 2	93 9	87 5	93 5	88 5	91 4
30th June, 1923	91 10	91 1	93 9	87 5	93 3	88 3	91 6
30th September, 1923	92 9	93 6	94 0	89 2	94 9	90 11	92 11
31st December, 1923	94 6	95 7	94 2	90 9	94 2	92 4	94 4
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
30th June, 1919	1,342	1,316	1,396	1,302	1,388	1,225	1,338
31st December, 1919	1,498	1,404	1,534	1,373	1,516	1,346	1,462
30th June, 1920	1,615	1,510	1,694	1,432	1,581	1,447	1,572
31st December, 1920	1,835	1,679	1,785	1,613	1,751	1,674	1,752
30th June, 1921	1,858	1,796	1,881	1,672	1,824	1,722	1,820
31st December, 1921	1,869	1,826	1,886	1,745	1,853	1,788	1,844
30th June, 1922	1,828	1,784	1,835	1,706	1,824	1,728	1,801
31st December, 1922	1,785	1,783	1,830	1,708	1,829	1,726	1,785
31st March, 1923	1,784	1,780	1,830	1,705	1,823	1,724	1,783
30th June, 1923	1,791	1,778	1,829	1,705	1,820	1,723	1,785
30th September, 1923	1,810	1,825	1,835	1,740	1,849	1,774	1,813
31st December, 1923	1,844	1,865	1,837	1,770	1,838	1,802	1,846

* Weighted average.

The table shows that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th June, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia exceeded the weighted average wage for Australia. At the 31st December, 1923, the Australian average was exceeded by New South Wales, and, for the first time by Victoria. Wages in the latter State rose during the year more than in any other State, displacing Queensland which held the premier position at the close of 1922.

During the year 1923 the average wage increased in each State. The wage for Australia rose from 91s. 6d. at the end of 1922 to 94s. 4d. at December, 1923. The largest increase, 4s. 3d. per week, occurred in Victoria, followed by Tasmania with an increase of 3s. 11d. per week. The smallest increase, 0s. 4d. per week, took place in Queensland, where wages remained practically stationary since the early part of 1922 when the last change was made in the declared living wage by the Arbitration Court.

3. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-23.**—The following table shows (*a*) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (*b*) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1919 to 1923.

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1923.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Binding.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.*	XII. Agricultural, etc.†	XIII. Domestic, etc.†	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Industrial Groups.§
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
30th June, 1919 ..	69 10	70 9	67 2	62 6	76 0	67 11	74 9	84 2	69 6	64 3	69 11	65 10	59 2	64 7	68 7
31st December, 1919 ..	75 9	77 6	75 6	73 5	80 9	75 4	79 8	88 4	78 6	73 4	77 9	70 3	68 7	71 3	74 11
30th June, 1920 ..	82 8	83 7	82 9	76 0	92 5	82 1	85 10	89 10	84 3	79 1	84 7	75 2	71 8	77 11	80 7
31st December, 1920 ..	95 1	92 5	89 3	86 5	99 6	88 11	95 7	103 10	93 1	87 3	88 0	87 1	80 6	84 11	89 10
30th June, 1921 ..	97 8	97 11	92 7	91 2	102 0	93 8	101 4	105 8	97 8	90 10	95 3	88 0	82 1	89 3	93 3
31st December, 1921 ..	98 2	98 2	93 10	93 3	104 7	95 0	102 5	105 4	97 5	90 2	101 8	89 0	84 2	91 1	94 6
30th June, 1922 ..	96 7	95 6	92 10	92 6	103 7	92 5	102 2	103 7	95 10	89 7	99 9	83 11	83 5	89 8	92 4
31st December, 1922 ..	95 4	93 10	91 10	91 1	102 9	91 11	100 5	103 8	93 4	88 5	99 9	83 11	82 4	88 8	91 6
31st March, 1923 ..	95 6	93 8	91 9	91 1	102 9	91 11	100 7	103 6	93 0	88 5	98 10	83 11	82 4	88 6	91 4
30th June, 1923 ..	95 7	94 4	91 10	91 2	102 10	92 0	100 10	103 7	94 0	87 3	98 10	83 11	82 7	88 5	91 6
30th September, 1923	95 9	95 1	93 0	91 2	103 0	93 4	102 4	104 6	95 8	90 1	102 0	85 10	82 9	90 1	92 11
31st December, 1923 ..	99 2	97 4	94 2	93 11	104 5	96 2	103 8	104 5	97 8	92 6	102 4	85 8	84 6	92 3	94 4
INDEX-NUMBERS.															
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
30th June, 1919 ..	1,363	1,381	1,311	1,219	1,483	1,326	1,459	1,643	1,356	1,253	1,364	1,284	1,155	1,260	1,338
31st December, 1919 ..	1,479	1,512	1,473	1,433	1,576	1,470	1,554	1,724	1,532	1,431	1,518	1,370	1,338	1,389	1,462
30th June, 1920 ..	1,613	1,631	1,615	1,484	1,803	1,602	1,674	1,752	1,643	1,544	1,650	1,467	1,398	1,521	1,572
31st December, 1920 ..	1,855	1,803	1,742	1,687	1,941	1,736	1,865	2,026	1,816	1,702	1,716	1,699	1,571	1,656	1,752
30th June, 1921 ..	1,906	1,911	1,806	1,779	1,989	1,828	1,978	2,061	1,906	1,772	1,858	1,717	1,602	1,742	1,820
31st December, 1921 ..	1,916	1,915	1,832	1,819	2,040	1,854	1,999	2,056	1,901	1,760	1,984	1,736	1,642	1,778	1,844
30th June, 1922 ..	1,884	1,863	1,812	1,805	2,022	1,804	1,994	2,021	1,869	1,748	1,946	1,638	1,628	1,750	1,801
31st December, 1922 ..	1,860	1,832	1,792	1,777	2,004	1,793	1,960	2,022	1,821	1,725	1,947	1,637	1,606	1,730	1,785
31st March, 1923 ..	1,863	1,828	1,790	1,777	2,004	1,794	1,962	2,019	1,814	1,725	1,928	1,637	1,606	1,726	1,783
30th June, 1923 ..	1,864	1,841	1,792	1,778	2,006	1,794	1,968	2,022	1,834	1,702	1,928	1,637	1,611	1,724	1,785
30th September, 1923	1,869	1,856	1,814	1,779	2,011	1,821	1,996	2,039	1,867	1,758	1,991	1,675	1,614	1,758	1,813
31st December, 1923 ..	1,935	1,900	1,837	1,833	2,037	1,876	2,023	2,037	1,906	1,806	1,997	1,671	1,648	1,800	1,840

* Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. † Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. § Weighted average.

The rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 110.7 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups X. (Other Land Transport) 81.1 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, etc.) 79.5 per cent. The smallest increase occurred in Group VII. (Building), 58.7 per cent. In eight of the groups the increase was more, and in six groups less than the increase in the weighted average for all groups. During 1923 increases in average wages occurred in all industrial groups, the greatest being 4.7 per cent. in Groups X. (Other Land Transport) and IX. (Railways, etc.) followed by Group VI. (Other Manufacturing) 4.6 per cent., and I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) and XIV. (Miscellaneous) each 4.0 per cent. All Industrial Groups combined increased 3.1 per cent. The percentage increase during the year was least in Group VIII. (Mining), 0.7 per cent.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1923.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail prices index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1923. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1923.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.*
No. of Occupations Included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
RATES OF WAGE.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	**27 2**
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
30th June, 1919	33 7	32 2	33 2	29 7	38 11	28 9	32 9
31st December, 1919 ..	40 0	34 5	38 4	33 3	43 7	33 0	37 1
30th June, 1920	41 9	37 9	41 7	35 9	48 0	39 11	39 10
31st December, 1920 ..	46 0	43 1	44 11	40 7	52 11	41 10	44 6
30th June, 1921	48 6	46 2	49 10	43 7	54 11	46 9	47 7
31st December, 1921 ..	49 0	47 10	50 3	45 2	56 4	47 6	48 8
30th June, 1922	48 4	47 10	48 2	44 6	56 4	47 6	48 1
31st December, 1922 ..	47 8	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 11
31st March, 1923 ..	47 3	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 9
30th June, 1923	47 6	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 10
30th September, 1923 ..	47 6	48 2	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 11
31st December, 1923 ..	49 3	49 5	50 5	46 4	56 4	48 6	49 6
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th June, 1914	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	**1,000**
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
30th June, 1919	1,235	1,184	1,222	1,089	1,434	1,059	1,206
31st December, 1919 ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365
30th June, 1920	1,536	1,388	1,530	1,317	1,767	1,470	1,467
31st December, 1920 ..	1,695	1,586	1,652	1,495	1,947	1,540	1,637
30th June, 1921	1,784	1,700	1,835	1,605	2,022	1,721	1,751
31st December, 1921 ..	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
30th June, 1922	1,778	1,760	1,771	1,639	2,073	1,749	1,770
31st December, 1922 ..	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
31st March, 1923 ..	1,740	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,758
30th June, 1923	1,747	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,760
30th September, 1923 ..	1,749	1,774	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,764
31st December, 1923 ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821

* Weighted Average.

The general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers as given for Australia was comparatively small until 1916 when the average wage increased rapidly, the increase in 1920 being the largest recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. Reductions were recorded in female wages during 1922, but the decrease over the whole of Australia was relatively much less than in the case of males. There was an increase in each State during 1923 with the exception of Western Australia where the wage remained stationary. The Australian average rose from 47s. 11d. to 49s. 6d. an increase of 1s. 7d. per week. The largest increase, 2s. 4d. per week, occurred in South Australia, followed by Queensland with 2s. 3d. per week. The advance during the whole period under review was 82.1 per cent.; practically the whole of this increase has taken place since the beginning of 1916.

5. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-23.**—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1919 to 1923, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1923.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each Industrial Group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	Industrial Group.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.*	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.†
RATES OF WAGE.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	**27 2**
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
30th June, 1919	31 0	31 9	33 5	34 9	33 5	32 9
31st December, 1919 ..	34 8	37 4	36 9	38 2	36 2	37 1
30th June, 1920	36 10	39 4	41 0	41 9	39 5	39 10
31st December, 1920 ..	41 10	43 5	44 0	46 3	46 2	44 6
30th June, 1921	43 0	47 7	46 10	47 10	48 5	47 7
31st December, 1921 ..	43 9	48 7	48 0	48 6	50 0	48 8
30th June, 1922	43 10	48 1	47 5	48 1	49 2	48 1
31st December, 1922 ..	43 3	47 10	47 4	48 3	48 9	47 11
31st March, 1923	43 1	47 8	47 2	48 3	48 8	47 9
30th June, 1923	43 2	47 8	47 3	48 5	48 9	47 10
30th September, 1923 ..	43 8	47 8	47 9	48 8	48 9	47 11
31st December, 1923 ..	44 1	50 1	48 10	49 5	49 6	49 6
INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th June, 1914	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	**1,000**
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
30th June, 1919	1,142	1,169	1,230	1,279	1,229	1,206
31st December, 1919 ..	1,277	1,373	1,353	1,403	1,332	1,365
30th June, 1920	1,354	1,449	1,508	1,537	1,450	1,467
31st December, 1920 ..	1,538	1,597	1,619	1,701	1,700	1,637
30th June, 1921	1,584	1,752	1,725	1,761	1,783	1,751
31st December, 1921 ..	1,609	1,789	1,766	1,787	1,841	1,790
30th June, 1922	1,612	1,770	1,746	1,770	1,810	1,770
31st December, 1922 ..	1,593	1,762	1,741	1,777	1,794	1,763
31st March, 1923	1,587	1,754	1,737	1,777	1,792	1,758
30th June, 1923	1,588	1,755	1,739	1,783	1,795	1,760
30th September, 1923 ..	1,608	1,754	1,757	1,791	1,795	1,764
31st December, 1923 ..	1,622	1,842	1,799	1,819	1,821	1,821

* Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. † Weighted Average.

The greatest increase occurred in Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 102.2 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 95.9 per cent.; I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 81.5 per cent.; XIV. (Miscellaneous), 64.1 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 59.0 per cent. The weighted average weekly rate of wage for all groups was 82.1 per cent. higher at the end of 1923 than at the 30th June, 1914.

The average wage in each industrial group increased during the year 1923, the largest increase being 4.5 per cent. in Group IV., followed in the order named by Groups I., II., V. and VI., 3.3 per cent., XIII., 2.4 per cent., III., 1.8 per cent. and XIV. 1.5 per cent. The weighted average for all groups increased by 3.3 per cent.

6. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1923.**—(i.) *General.* The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In Appendixes IV. and V. details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (*a*) the average weekly wage, (*b*) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (*c*) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated, either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii.) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1923 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1923.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Wood, Furniture, &c.	Weekly Wage	101/–	101/10	96/6	96/–	94/8	98/8	99/2
	Working Hours	45.94	46.23	44.11	45.64	47.87	45.60	45.99
	Hourly Wage	2/2½	2/2½	2/2¼	2/1¼	1/11¾	2/2	2/2
II. Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	Weekly Wage	98/4	98/11	93/7	93/9	95/3	101/6	97/4
	Working Hours	47.91	48.00	44.00	48.00	47.25	48.00	47.51
	Hourly Wage	2/0½	2/0¾	2/1½	1/11½	2/0¼	2/1¼	2/0½
III. Food, Drink, &c.	Weekly Wage	94/3	96/2	92/10	92/6	92/–	90/5	94/2
	Working Hours	47.02	47.11	45.43	46.41	47.21	47.94	46.73
	Hourly Wage	2/–	2/0½	2/0½	2/–	1/11½	1/10¾	2/0¼
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c.	Weekly Wage	92/3	93/–	100/5	100/5	96/5	87/3	93/11
	Working Hours	44.45	45.85	44.00	44.00	44.36	46.29	44.99
	Hourly Wage	2/1	2/0¼	2/3½	2/3½	2/2	1/10¾	2/1
V. Books, Printing, &c.	Weekly Wage	104/3	106/5	99/2	102/5	110/10	98/8	104/5
	Working Hours	44.30	44.90	44.00	47.53	43.10	46.00	44.71
	Hourly Wage	2/4¼	2/4½	2/3	2/1¾	2/6¾	2/1¾	2/4
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	96/2	97/1	93/8	95/2	95/11	95/5	96/2
	Working Hours	47.14	47.48	45.24	48.00	47.60	47.65	47.21
	Hourly Wage	2/0½	2/0½	2/0¾	1/11¾	2/0¼	2/–	2/0½
VII. Building	Weekly Wage	104/4	104/7	104/11	98/10	100/3	104/6	103/8
	Working Hours	44.95	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.32	44.15	44.50
	Hourly Wage	2/3¾	2/4½	2/4½	2/3	2/2	2/4½	2/4
VIII. Mining†	Weekly Wage	105/–	104/10	111/7	71/5	105/6	96/2	104/5
	Working Hours	43.83	45.12	43.03	43.79	43.87	45.42	44.04
	Hourly Wage	2/4¾	2/3¾	2/7	1/7½	2/4¾	2/1½	2/4½
IX. Rail and Tram Services	Weekly Wage	97/2	100/–	98/4	95/9	93/9	95/–	97/8
	Working Hours	48.00	47.49	47.89	48.50	48.00	48.00	47.89
	Hourly Wage	2/0¼	2/1¼	2/0¾	1/11¾	1/11½	1/11¾	2/0½
X. Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage	91/5	94/–	86/–	95/10	99/–	98/1	92/6
	Working Hours	48.14	48.47	48.33	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.24
	Hourly Wage	1/10¾	1/11½	1/9½	2/–	2/0¾	2/0½	1/11
XI. Shipping, &c.	Weekly Wage‡	100/5	104/10	102/4	104/9	101/8	104/–	102/4
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, &c.	Weekly Wages§	85/6	82/10	88/9	84/2	87/2	88/9	85/8
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c.	Weekly Wages§	87/1	84/–	82/3	84/3	83/8	66/4	84/6
	Working Hours	48.14	48.43	48.00	48.00	48.00	54.00	48.35
	Hourly Wage	1/9¾	1/8¾	1/8½	1/9	1/9	1/2¾	1/9
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage	92/–	96/4	89/9	88/5	87/3	89/–	92/3
	Working Hours	47.80	48.02	46.69	47.78	48.00	48.56	47.76
	Hourly Wage	1/11	2/–	1/11	1/10¼	1/9¾	1/10	1/11¼
All Groups	Weekly Wage	94/6	95/7	94/2	90/9	94/2	92/4	94/4
All Group excepting XI. and XII.	Weekly Wage	96/6	98/–	95/9	91/8	95/2	93/3	96/3
	Working Hours	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Hourly Wage	2/0¾	2/1	2/1¼	1/11½	2/0½	1/11¾	2/0¾

* Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage, respectively.
† Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. ‡ Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 90s. 6d. per month.
§ Including the estimated value of board and lodging, where supplied.

(iii.) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1923 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1923.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
III. Food, Drink, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	43/6	45/9	41/11	39/9	35/–	44/6	44/1
	Working Hours	46.50	48.00	46.17	48.00	44.00	48.00	47.22
	Hourly Wage	–/11¼	–/11½	–/11	–/10	–/9½	–/11¼	–/11¼
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	50/4	48/11	52/2	52/9	51/9	46/9	50/1
	Working Hours	44.14	45.29	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.11	44.64
	Hourly Wage	1/1¾	1/1	1/2¼	1/2¾	1/2	1/0½	1/1½
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	47/2	51/2	45/1	46/2	..	45/–	48/10
	Working Hours	46.48	46.97	44.07	47.50	..	48.00	46.64
	Hourly Wage	1/0¼	1/1	1/0¼	–/11¼	..	–/11¾	1/0¼
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c. ..	Weekly Wage†	47/8	49/5	47/–	45/1	61/8	53/11	49/5
	Working Hours	47.08	47.69	47.33	48.00	48.00	54.00	47.64
	Hourly Wage	1/0¼	1/0½	1/–	–/11¼	1/3½	1/–	1/0½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, &c.	Weekly Wage	50/4	50/11	53/–	36/6	..	..	49/6
	Working Hours	47.43	46.50	47.00	48.00	..	..	47.10
	Hourly Wage	1/0¾	1/1¼	1/1½	0/9¼	..	..	1/0½
All Groups	Weekly Wage	49/3	49/5	50/5	46/4	56/4	48/6	49/6
	Working Hours	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
	Hourly Wage	1/1	1/0¾	1/1¼	1/0	1/2¾	1/0¼	1/1

* Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. † Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1923.**—The following table shows for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1914, to 1923 (*a*) the weighted average weekly wage, (*b*) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (*c*) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied (in land occupations), and the value of victualling (in marine occupations), whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the two groups last-mentioned are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Workers—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years 1915 to 1923.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
		MALE WORKERS.						
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage* ..	55 9	54 3	52 8	54 4	62 2	52 6	55 1
	Working Hours†	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/2	1/1¾	1/1⅜	1/1¾	1/4¼	1/1	1/2
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage* ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
	Working Hours†	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/2½	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/4½	1/1½	1/2½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage* ..	61 11	58 10	60 4	59 0	65 2	57 0	60 8
	Working Hours†	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/3¾	1/3	1/3¼	1/3	1/4¾	1/2	1/3½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage* ..	64 5	63 0	65 3	63 1	68 11	59 7	64 2
	Working Hours†	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/3¾	1/4	1/5	1/4	1/5½	1/3	1/4¼
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage* ..	65 11	65 6	69 6	65 6	70 4	61 2	66 5
	Working Hours†	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/4¾	1/4¾	1/6	1/4½	1/6	1/3¾	1/5
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage* ..	76 9	72 0	78 7	70 5	77 8	69 0	74 11
	Working Hours†	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Hourly Wage† ..	1/7½	1/6½	1/9	1/5½	1/7¾	1/5½	1/7¼
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage* ..	94 0	86 1	91 6	82 8	89 9	85 9	89 10
	Working Hours†	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Hourly Wage† ..	2/–	1/10	2/0½	1/8¾	1/11½	1/10	1/11
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage* ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
	Working Hours†	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	Hourly Wage† ..	2/1¾	2/0¼	2/2	1/10¾	2/1	1/11½	2/0¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage* ..	91 6	91 4	93 10	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
	Working Hours†	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Hourly Wage† ..	2/0½	1/11¾	2/1¼	1/10¾	2/0¾	1/10¾	2/–
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage* ..	96 6	98 0	95 9	91 8	95 2	93 3	96 3
	Working Hours†	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Hourly Wage† ..	2/0¾	2/1	2/1¼	1/11½	2/0½	1/11¾	2/0¾
		FEMALE WORKERS.						
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	26 9	27 4	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	–/6½	–/6¾	–/6½	–/5¾	–/9¼	–/6	–/6¾
		s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1915.	Weekly Wage ..	27 5	26 11	26 11	24 6	37 5	28 0	27 4
	Working Hours ..	49.45	48.46	49.84	49.35	49.86	50.14	49.12
	Hourly Wage ..	–/6¾	–/6¾	–/6½	–/6	–/9	–/6¾	–/6¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage ..	28 7	28 5	27 3	24 10	38 10	28 3	28 5
	Working Hours ..	49.44	48.36	49.85	49.02	49.08	49.83	49.02
	Hourly Wage ..	–/7	–/7	–/6½	–/6	–/9½	–/6¾	–/7
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage ..	30 5	30 4	30 5	27 9	38 10	28 5	30 5
	Working Hours ..	48.98	48.32	48.99	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.71
	Hourly Wage ..	–/7½	–/7½	–/7½	–/6¾	–/9½	–/6¾	–/7½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage ..	31 10	31 3	32 10	29 5	38 10	28 9	31 9
	Working Hours ..	48.35	48.32	48.37	48.73	48.78	49.83	48.42
	Hourly Wage ..	–/8	–/7¾	–/8½	–/7½	–/9½	–/7	–/7¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage ..	40 0	34 5	38 4	33 3	43 7	33 0	37 1
	Working Hours ..	47.53	47.63	46.76	47.67	48.12	49.28	47.54
	Hourly Wage ..	–/10	–/8½	–/9¾	–/8½	–/11	–/8	–/9¼
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage ..	46 0	43 1	44 11	40 7	52 11	41 10	44 6
	Working Hours ..	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
	Hourly Wage ..	–/11¾	–/11¼	–/11¾	–/10½	1/1¾	–/10½	–/11½
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage ..	49 0	47 10	50 3	45 2	56 4	47 6	48 8
	Working Hours ..	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0½	1/1¼	–/11¾	1/2¾	1/–	1/0¾
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage ..	47 8	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 11
	Working Hours ..	45.33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0½	1/0½	1/0¾	–/11½	1/2¾	1/–	1/0
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage ..	49 3	49 5	50 5	46 4	56 4	48 6	49 6
	Working Hours ..	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0¾	1/1¼	1/–	1/2¾	1/0½	1/1

* Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined. † Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

There was a diminution in each of the States during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations, but during 1922 and 1923 certain increases in hours of labour were recorded, principally in New South Wales. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1,000).

Index-Numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1915 to 1923.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	MALE WORKERS.							
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	**1,000**
	Hourly Wage ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	**1,000**
31st Dec., 1915	Weekly Wage ..	1,044	1,002	986	992	1,149	965	1,023
	Hourly Wage ..	1,039	1,006	1,008	1,001	1,182	946	1,030
31st Dec., 1916	Weekly Wage ..	1,123	1,067	1,095	1,071	1,182	1,034	1,100
	Hourly Wage ..	1,127	1,074	1,097	1,075	1,206	1,011	1,105
31st Dec., 1917	Weekly Wage ..	1,168	1,143	1,183	1,144	1,250	1,081	1,164
	Hourly Wage ..	1.162	1,138	1,209	1,145	1,252	1,079	1,164
31st Dec., 1918	Weekly Wage ..	1,196	1,189	1,261	1,188	1,276	1,110	1,205
	Hourly Wage ..	1,196	1,192	1,297	1,176	1,282	1,120	1,210
31st Dec., 1919	Weekly Wage ..	1,393	1,306	1,426	1,277	1,409	1,251	1,359
	Hourly Wage ..	1,405	1,322	1,512	1,262	1,408	1,259	1,378
31st Dec., 1920	Weekly Wage ..	1,706	1,561	1,659	1,500	1,628	1,556	1,629
	Hourly Wage ..	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
31st Dec., 1921	Weekly Wage ..	1,738	1,697	1,753	1,623	1,723	1,663	1,715
	Hourly Wage ..	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
31st Dec., 1922	Weekly Wage ..	1,660	1,657	1,702	1,588	1,701	1,605	1.660
	Hourly Wage ..	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
31st Dec., 1923	Weekly Wage ..	1,714	1,734	1,708	1,646	1,709	1,675	1,711
	Hourly Wage ..	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
	FEMALE WORKERS.							
30th April, 1914	Weekly Wage ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	**1,000**
	Hourly Wage ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	**1,000**
31st Dec., 1915	Weekly Wage ..	1,007	990	990	901	1,376	1,031	1,005
	Hourly Wage ..	1,002	1,005	976	898	1,357	1,011	1,009
31st Dec., 1916	Weekly Wage ..	1,050	1,047	1,004	915	1,429	1,041	1,047
	Hourly Wage ..	1,044	1,063	991	916	1,431	1,027	1,048
31st Dec., 1917	Weekly Wage ..	1,119	1,116	1,120	1,020	1,430	1,045	1,121
	Hourly Wage ..	1,122	1.134	1,122	1,027	1,440	1,029	1,130
31st Dec., 1918	Weekly Wage ..	1,173	1,151	1,208	1,084	1,430	1,059	1,168
	Hourly Wage ..	1,191	1,169	1,226	1,092	1,426	1,044	1,185
31st Dec., 1919	Weekly Wage ..	1,474	1,268	1,412	1,225	1,605	1,215	1,365
	Hourly Wage ..	1,523	1,307	1,483	1,262	1,639	1,211	1,410
31st Dec., 1920	Weekly Wage ..	1,695	1,586	1,652	1,495	1,947	1,540	1,637
	Hourly Wage ..	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
31st Dec., 1921	Weekly Wage ..	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
	Hourly Wage ..	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
31st Dec., 1922	Weekly Wage ..	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
	Hourly Wage ..	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
31st Dec., 1923	Weekly Wage ..	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
	Hourly Wage ..	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944

8. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1915 to 1923. Index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), are also included.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914, to 1923.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
30th April, 1914.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Index-numbers ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	**1,000**
31st Dec., 1914.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	49.35	48.66	48.64	48.59	48.18	48.62	48.87
	Index-numbers ..	1,009	994	994	993	985	994	999
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Index-numbers ..	1,007	991	992	991	983	992	997
31st Dec., 1916.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	Index-numbers ..	991	985	987	984	983	992	988
31st Dec., 1917.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	Index-numbers ..	989	984	964	977	983	991	983
31st Dec., 1918.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Index-numbers ..	984	981	959	976	975	989	979
31st Dec., 1919.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Index-numbers ..	976	968	944	972	973	979	969
31st Dec., 1920.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Index-numbers ..	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
31st Dec., 1921.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	Index-numbers ..	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
31st Dec., 1922.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Index-numbers ..	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
31st Dec., 1923.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Index-numbers ..	955	962	930	961	954	966	954

* Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc,.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

There was a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, while during 1922 and 1923, in certain States, but principally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. The weighted average weekly hours index-number for Australia at the 31st December, 1923, was 954, as compared with 1,000 at 30th April, 1914, a reduction of 4.6 per cent. During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours was greatest in Queensland (6.7), followed by New South Wales (5.4), Victoria (3.5), South Australia (3.2), Tasmania (2.8), and Western Australia (2.3).

9. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1923.**—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1923. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 74, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1923.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. Wales ..	44 1	42 1	43 11	51 5	56 2	57 7	61 11	64 5	65 11	76 9	94 0	95 10	91 6	94 6
Victoria ..	40 5	38 9	40 9	50 6	54 7	55 3	58 10	63 0	65 6	72 0	86 1	93 7	91 4	95 7
Queensland ..	46 6	44 8	46 2	51 1	53 5	54 4	60 4	65 3	69 6	78 7	91 6	96 8	93 10	94 2
S. Australia ..	41 7	41 8	42 0	51 11	54 5	54 8	59 0	63 1	65 6	70 5	82 8	89 5	87 6	90 9
W. Australia ..	52 4	53 7	53 11	59 0	62 10	63 4	65 2	68 11	70 4	77 8	89 9	95 0	93 9	94 2
Tasmania ..	38 6	35 6	36 10	41 0	52 8	53 3	57 0	59 7	61 2	69 0	85 9	91 8	88 5	92 4
Australia ..	43 5	41 10	43 5	51 3	55 7	56 6	60 8	64 2	66 5	74 11	89 10	94 6	91 6	94 4

In the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, the rates show an increase in each of the years specified, except in 1896 and in 1922. In South Australia there was an increase in each year, except in 1922, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1906 and 1907, with increases in each other year with the exception of 1922. In Tasmania there was a decrease in 1896, in 1907, and in 1922, and substantial increases in 1912 and 1913. During the period 1911 to end of the year 1923 the average weekly rate of wage in New South Wales increased 84 per cent., in Victoria 89 per cent., in Queensland 84 per cent., in South Australia 75 per cent., in Western Australia 60 per cent., in Tasmania 126 per cent., while the weighted average weekly rate for Australia increased from 51s. 3d. to 94s. 4d., an increase of 84 per cent.

10. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1923.**—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on page 74, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group for the years specified from 1891 to 1923.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52 5	48 2	52 3	57 8	59 6	60 2	63 10	66 0	68 11	75 9	95 1	98 2	95 4	99 2
,, II.	47 8	47 7	48 5	54 6	57 9	60 2	62 1	65 0	68 8	77 6	92 5	98 2	93 10	97 4
,, III	38 2	37 11	44 7	50 9	55 8	57 9	61 2	63 7	66 0	75 6	89 3	93 10	91 10	94 2
,, IV.	36 8	36 5	36 3	50 3	53 0	53 2	56 7	59 7	61 5	73 5	86 5	93 3	91 1	93 11
,, V.	53 5	50 1	51 0	58 11	63 10	64 6	68 1	70 6	74 1	80 9	99 6	104 7	102 9	104 5
,, VI	46 4	44 8	46 5	51 11	56 0	57 8	61 8	63 10	66 1	75 4	88 11	95 0	91 11	96 2
,, VII.	50 6	47 6	53 10	62 1	65 5	65 10	69 8	72 5	74 3	79 8	95 7	102 5	100 5	103 8
,, VIII.	58 1	53 10	54 8	61 2	65 2	66 7	72 9	78 4	78 6	88 4	103 10	105 4	103 8	104 5
,, IX.	50 10	51 0	52 4	57 0	59 8	60 10	63 4	65 11	68 11	78 6	93 1	97 5	93 4	97 8
,, X.	39 6	36 0	40 9	46 7	52 8	53 4	57 10	62 0	63 5	73 4	87 3	90 2	88 5	92 6
,, XI.	38 2	34 6	38 5	44 7	49 10	52 7	59 1	61 2	64 5	77 9	88 0	101 8	99 9	102 4
,, XII.	34 10	33 6	32 1	43 0	49 5	49 8	55 0	61 1	63 1	70 3	87 1	89 0	83 11	85 8
,, XIII.	32 10	30 6	30 8	45 5	47 11	48 7	51 0	53 11	56 7	68 7	80 6	84 2	82 4	84 6
,, XIV.	39 7	38 7	38 10	47 7	54 0	54 7	58 3	60 9	63 3	71 3	84 11	91 1	88 8	92 3
ALL GROUPS	43 5	41 10	43 5	51 3	55 7	56 6	60 8	64 2	66 5	74 11	89 10	94 6	91 6	94 4

At the close of 1923 the weekly rate of wage was highest in Groups VIII. (Mining) and V. (Books, Printing, etc.) 104s. 5d., while the lowest was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 84s. 6d. The average for all groups increased in all the years since 1891, except in 1896 and 1922.

11. **Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—States, 1901 to 1923.**—The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State at the close of the years specified, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base (= 1,000) :—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males), for years specified, 1901 to 1923. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-numbers.											
	1901 to 1912.	1913-23.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
N.S. Wales	158	874	858	1,003	1,096	1,124	1,208	1,257	1,286	1,498	1,835	1,869	1,785	1,844
Victoria ..	150	909	796	985	1,065	1,078	1,148	1,229	1,278	1,404	1,679	1,826	1,783	1,865
Queensland ..	87	627	901	997	1,042	1,060	1,177	1,273	1,356	1,534	1,785	1,886	1,830	1,837
S. Australia	134	567	819	1,013	1,062	1,067	1,151	1,231	1,278	1,373	1,613	1,745	1,708	1,770
W. Australia	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,226	1,236	1,272	1,345	1,372	1,516	1,751	1,853	1,829	1,838
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	1,028	1,039	1,112	1,163	1,193	1,346	1,674	1,788	1,726	1,802
Australia*	652	3,948	848	**1,000**	1,085	1,102	1,184	1,252	1,296	1,462	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840

* Weighted average.

12. **Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1923.**—The following table shows the variations in nominal wage index-numbers for the 14 industrial groups, based on rates of wage at the end of the years specified. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show, not only the variations in wages in each industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups :—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males) in Industrial Groups for years specified, 1901 to 1923. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.										
	1901 to 1912.	1913-23.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,125	1,161	1,245	1,288	1,345	1,479	1,855	1,916	1,860	1,935
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	101	636	945	1,064	1,127	1,211	1,268	1,340	1,512	1,803	1,915	1,832	1,900
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	34	576	871	991	1,085	1,194	1,241	1,288	1,473	1,742	1,832	1,792	1,837
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	13	124	708	981	1,034	1,104	1,163	1,198	1,433	1,687	1,819	1,777	1,833
V. Books, Printing, etc.	25	205	996	1,149	1,246	1,328	1,376	1,446	1,576	1,941	2,040	2,004	2,037
VI. Other Manufacturing	102	875	907	1,013	1,093	1,203	1,245	1,289	1,470	1,736	1,854	1,793	1,876
VII. Building	67	190	1,050	1,213	1,276	1,359	1,413	1,449	1,554	1,865	1,999	1,960	2,023
VIII. Mining	71	161	1 067	1,194	1,272	1,420	1,528	1,532	1,724	2,026	2,056	2,022	2,037
IX. Rail and Tram Services	68	224	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,236	1,286	1,345	1,532	1,816	1,901	1,821	1,906
X. Other Land Transport	9	70	795	910	1,026	1,128	1,210	1,237	1,431	1,702	1,760	1,725	1,806
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	74	198	751	871	972	1,153	1,194	1,257	1,518	1,716	1,984	1,947	1,997
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. ..	8	72	627	839	965	1,073	1,192	1,231	1,370	1,699	1,736	1,637	1,671
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	114	598	887	935	995	1,052	1,104	1,338	1,571	1,642	1,606	1,648
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	36	233	759	929	1,054	1,137	1,185	1,234	1,389	1,656	1,778	1,730	1,800
All Groups† ..	652	3,948	848	**1,000**	1,085	1,184	1,252	1,296	1,462	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840

† Weighted average.

13. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—The relation between nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, Section IV., par. 3, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11, p. 95.

14. **Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1923.**—In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, and (ii.) cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1,250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing-power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1923.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers for years prior to 1914 given in paragraph 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers in Chapter V., paragraph 5 hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for these years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901, 1911 and 1913 are concerned, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective Wages—Adult Males—1901 to 1923.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	924	906	838	835	882	890	875	911	1,079	1,113	1,040
Victoria ..	915	1,037	1,007	961	839	858	929	925	904	875	1,038	1,102	1,036
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,060	1,038	902	944	1,041	1,042	990	1,036	1,244	1,273	1,214
S. Australia	948	957	947	929	842	863	961	934	901	853	1,027	1,090	1,036
W. Australia	1,024	1,023	1,076	1,070	1,009	985	1,051	1,095	1,008	1,012	1,139	1,226	1,192
Tasmania ..	827	838	976	942	836	839	875	869	840	830	977	1,053	1,000
Australia	964	1,000	975	948	854	864	930	932	907	911	1,076	1,126	1,062

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that comparing 1923 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.

15. **Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1923.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the " standard of comfort."* A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, for the years specified, 1901 to 1923.*

Year.	I. Nominal Wage Index-numbers.	II. Percentage Unemployed.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Lost Time. III. Actual.	IV. Recomputed. (1911. =1,000).	V. Retail Price Index-numbers.	Effective Wage Index-numbers. VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Unemployment.
1901 ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906 ..	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907 ..	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908 ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910 ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911 ..	**1,000**	4.7	953	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1912 ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913 ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914 ..	1,081	8.3	991	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915 ..	1,092	9.3	990	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916 ..	1,144	5.8	1,078	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917 ..	1,226	7.1	1,139	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918 ..	1,270	5.8	1,196	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919 ..	1,370	6.6	1,280	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920 ..	1,627	6.5	1,521	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921 ..	1,826	11.2	1,621	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922 ..	1,801	9.3	1,634	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923 ..	1,805	7.0	1,679	1,762	1,700	1,062	1,036

* As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing-power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915 when the full time index-number was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than for the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment reached its "peak" during 1921. Both wages and prices fell in 1922, but the former less than the latter, resulting in a further increase in the effective wage.

The average nominal wage index-number for 1923 was practically the same as the average for 1922. Prices on the other hand increased appreciably, and in consequence the effective wage index-number declined both for full time and allowing for unemployment. As unemployment was less than in 1922, the effective wage index-number allowing for this factor fell less than that for full time. In 1923 the effective wage was 6.2 per cent (full time) and 3.6 per cent. (allowing for unemployment) higher than in 1911.

16. **Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1923.**—The preceding tables refer to variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in prices and unemployment. Another important matter is the question of relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively. If measured by value alone, a rise in prices would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower show a fictitious increase. Any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in quantity of production must therefore allow for the variations in prices. This is done in the table on the next page, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (*a*) in the aggregate and (*b*) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. price index-numbers are given. Production price index-numbers are available only from 1908. For earlier years the wholesale price index-numbers have been used. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

The index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a widespread drought, and again in 1918 dry conditions prevailed. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of Australia. It is impossible to measure these effects quantitatively.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :—

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1923.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906 ..	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ..	30,500	50,660	15,584	4,826	28,317	36,155	166,042
1908 ..	37,150	47,259	15,045	4,286	24,557	36,637	164,934
1909 ..	41,056	50,864	15,064	4,462	23,036	39,713	174,195
1910 ..	39,752	56,993	17,387	4,789	23,222	45,598	187,741
1911 ..	38,774	50,725	19,107	5,728	23,303	50,767	188,404
1912 ..	45,754	51,615	20,280	6,432	25,475	57,022	206,578
1913 ..	46,162	57,866	20,341	6,338	25,594	61,586	217,887
1914 ..	36,052	61,055	21,562	6,419	22,053	62,956	210,097
1915 ..	75,475	66,180	21,156	5,777	22,060	62,883	253,531
1916 ..	61,255	76,142	26,949	5,505	23,192	64,205	257,248
1917 ..	59,641	82,322	31,326	5,523	24,998	69,797	273,607
1918 ..	59,036	86,793	33,738	7,137	25,462	75,362	287,528
1919–20 ..	72,202	100,920	38,830	10,170	18,982	98,162	339,266
1920–21 ..	112,801	86,882	52,613	10,490	21,613	109,435	393,834
1921–22 ..	81,890	69,254	44,417	10,373	19,977	120,751	346,662
1922–23 ..	84,182	91,475	43,542	10,845	20,316	131,848	382,208

The table hereunder shows the value of production as affected by the factors previously indicated.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the years specified, 1871 to 1923.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production. (a) Total. (000 omitted.)	I. Estimated Value of Production. (b) Per head of Population.	II. Relative Value of Production per head Year 1911 =1,000.	III. Price-Index-Numbers Year 1911 =1,000. *	IV. Estimate Relative Productive Activity per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 =1,000.
	£	£			
1871	46,700	27.46	667	1,229	543
1881	71,116	30.83	748	1,121	667
1891	96,087	29.65	720	945	762
1901	114,585	29.96	727	974	746
1906	147,043	35.94	873	948	921
1907	166,042	39.90	969	1,021	949
1908	164,934	38.97	946	1,004	942
1909	174,195	40.29	978	976	1,002
1910	187,741	42.43	1,030	963	1,070
1911	188,404	41.19	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	206,578	43.52	1,057	1,074	984
1913	217,887	44.52	1,081	1,054	1,026
1914	210,097	42.25	1,026	1,256	817
1915	253,531	51.01	1,238	1,292	958
1916	257,248	52.30	1,270	1,398	908
1917	273,607	54.91	1,333	1,486	897
1918	287,528	56.58	1,374	1,583	868
1919–20	339,266	63.96	1,553	1,875	828
1920–21	393,834	72.77	1,767	1,911	925
1921–22	346,662	62.91	1,527	1,579	967
1922–23	382,208	67.85	1,647	1,753	940

* The index-numbers for years prior to 1908 are wholesale prices index-numbers; from 1908 onward production price index-numbers (the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No. 17).

CHAPTER X.—NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES—AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND.

1. **General.**—In an endeavour to secure comparable information with regard to rates of wage in various countries, copies of a statement showing the rates payable in a number of occupations in Australia have, since 1922, been forwarded twice yearly to the most important countries of the world. At the same time a request has been made that similar information as to rates payable in those countries should be forwarded to this Bureau. The response has not been sufficiently complete to enable comparisons to be made for all the countries, the reason given for inability to comply with the request being generally that such statistics are not readily available.

In this connexion mention may be made of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians held at Geneva in October, 1923, for the purpose of discussing methods of facilitating the exchange between countries of data relating to labour conditions. Particular attention was given to the question of wage statistics, and resolutions were passed to provide for greater uniformity and more frequent collection.

In the previous issue of the Labour Report (p. 89), a comparison was given of wages in Australia (Sydney), New Zealand (Auckland), and Canada (Montreal). Through the courtesy of the Minister of Labour (Intelligence

and Statistics Department), London, particulars have now been received of rates of wage and hours of labour in London and Leeds, and it is possible to compare these rates with those in Australia. For the purposes of the investigation, the rates of wage for Sydney and London have been utilized. It is realized that the study of wages in different countries presents many difficulties, and that the results obtained must be accepted with reservations. The following statistics reflect, it is believed, the general trend of wages and prices in the two countries concerned. The Sydney rates are minimum rates prescribed by industrial awards and agreements, while those for London have been obtained from the following sources (*a*) agreements between employers and workpeople, (*b*) minimum rates recognized by the trades unions concerned, (*c*) rates quoted by employers' associations, and (*d*) minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

2. **Average Nominal Wages, 1914 to 1923.**—Comparable information is available in respect of 43 occupations. Wage data for a much larger number of occupations are available for London from 1921 onward, but the inclusion of July, 1914, reduces considerably the number for which information at each of the dates indicated is available. In the following table the rates for the 43 occupations have been distributed over ten industrial groups, and the average weight in each group computed. The table shows therefore the average rate of wage in each class in the two countries, at July, 1914, 31st December, 1921, and half-yearly to 30th June, 1923. To arrive at the weighted average for all groups combined the weights mentioned in paragraph 1, Chapter IX. of this Report, have been applied. There is, no doubt, some variation in the distribution of the workers over the various industrial classes in the two countries, but it is unlikely that this difference is sufficient to alter materially the results. In Appendix IV. the rates are given from which these and other averages have been computed, as well as the hours of labour constituting a full ordinary week's work.

Nominal Wages—Relative Weekly Rates for Adult Males, Australia and England, 1914 to 1923.

Country.	Date.	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	IX. Railways and Tramways.	X. Other Land Transport.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.*
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Australia (Sydney)	July, 1914 ..	60 0	65 8	60 0	60 0	70 0	58 6	69 7	53 2	50 0	54 5	58 8
	31st Dec., 1921	101 9	112 2	103 10	95 9	106 0	98 10	106 6	89 9	87 6	94 11	99 1
	30th June, 1922	101 9	103 0	103 10	95 9	103 1	92 6	107 8	89 9	87 6	91 11	96 7
	31st Dec., 1922	98 1	101 2	99 10	95 9	99 2	87 6	101 10	85 9	83 6	91 11	94 4
	30th June, 1923	99 0	101 11	100 10	95 9	99 10	87 6	102 3	86 9	84 6	91 11	94 9
England (London)	July, 1914 ..	51 0	41 0	33 4	30 0	39 8	31 11	40 11	34 4	26 0	30 9	34 11
	31st Dec., 1921	91 7	82 1	67 4	68 0	95 10	73 9	85 3	72 4	62 0	73 0	76 1
	30th June, 1922	83 9	77 10	63 7	60 0	95 10	62 7	66 10	67 4	59 0	62 3	67 1
	31st Dec., 1922	81 9	62 4	63 7	60 0	89 2	60 2	66 10	63 3	58 0	60 7	64 1
	30th June, 1923	81 9	61 9	62 4	56 0	89 2	57 9	65 0	62 4	58 0	60 7	63 4

* Weighted average.

Wages in London in July, 1914, were 40 per cent. lower than in Sydney, but from this date to December, 1921, the increase was 118 per cent. for London as compared with 69 per cent. for Sydney. Although the increase in London was greater during the period, wages at the close of 1921 were still 23 per cent lower than in Sydney. There was a decrease in wages in each centre during 1922. This decline was more pronounced in London, where, at the end of that year, wages were 32 per cent. lower than in Sydney. During the first six months of 1923 there was a further decrease in wages in London, whereas wages in Sydney increased, so that at the 30th June, 1923, the difference between the respective averages increased, London rates being 33 per cent. below those of Sydney.

The distribution of such a small number of occupations (43) over ten industrial groups affords a less satisfactory comparison so far as individual groups are concerned, and is necessarily not so accurate as that for the weighted average of all groups combined.

3. **Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, 1914 to 1923.**—The previous paragraph dealt with variation in "nominal wages," i.e., wages in terms of money. Figures regarding wage fluctuations during recent years are of little use unless the "real" value of wages in terms of commodities is determined. To show the effective or real wage variations the retail price index-numbers in the following table have been applied as follows:—

$$\text{Effective Wage Index-No.} = \frac{\text{Nominal Wage Index No. x 1,000}}{\text{Retail Prices Index No.}}$$

The retail prices index-numbers used relate to food items only (in Sydney five other items of groceries are included) as these index-numbers appear to be the most satisfactory for the purpose required. They are not exactly comparable, as the commodities are not identical, but in each series the principal articles of food are included. They show, of course, only the variation in prices in the two countries, and are not relative. The index-number applied to the London wage is that relating to "large towns (populations over 50,000)" prepared by the Ministry of Labour.

No account has been taken in this investigation of the number of hours worked, but, as shown in Appendix IV., generally speaking, over the whole period shorter hours of labour obtained in Sydney, although at the 30th June, 1923, there appears to be little difference. Another factor, unemployment, has been neglected, but, in this respect also, the comparison is favourable to Australia.

Nominal Wage, Retail Prices and Effective Wage Index-Numbers—Sydney and London, 1914 (= 1,000) as Base.

Country.	Date.	Nominal Wage Index-number.	Retail Prices Index-number.	Effective Wage Index-number.
Australia (Sydney)	July, 1914 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	31st December, 1921	1,689	1,439	1,174
	30th June, 1922 ..	1,647	1,455	1,132
	31st December, 1922	1,608	1,505	1,068
	30th June, 1923 ..	1,615	1,628	992
England (London)	July, 1914 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	31st December, 1921	2,177	1,860	1,170
	30th June, 1922 ..	1,919	1,820	1,054
	31st December, 1922	1,833	1,760	1,041
	30th June, 1923 ..	1,812	1,630	1,112

The index-numbers are not comparable as between the two countries, that is to say, they cannot be used to compare either the wages paid or the cost of living. They show merely the increase in nominal or money wages, in prices, and in real or effective wages in each country separately at the dates specified, compared with July, 1914.

The table shows a greater increase per cent. in nominal wages in London than in Sydney, i.e., 81 per cent. as against 62 per cent. The increase in prices of food over the whole period has been practically the same, i.e., 63.0 per cent. in the large towns of England as compared with 62.8 per cent. in Sydney. As the result of the greater increase per cent. in nominal wages in England, and much the same increase per cent. in prices, effective wages have increased in London by 11.2 per cent. since July, 1914, while in Sydney there has been a decrease of 0.8 per cent In both cases the comparison refers to changes which have occurred since 1914 in each country separately.

CHAPTER XI.—OPERATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION AND WAGES BOARD ACTS.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, showing the number of boards authorized and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1923.

2. **Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.**—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1922 and 1923.†

*Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 16, pages 568 to 571.

† Corresponding figures for the years 1914 to 1921 were published in Labour Reports, Nos. 9, p. 108, and 12, p. 112.

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of the Years 1922 and 1923.

State.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Whole Year.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
1922.										
New South Wales	9	10	11	4	26	8	23	14	69	36
Victoria	6	..	13	..	10	..	7	..	36	..
Queensland	37	1	19	7	13	5	2	2	71	15
South Australia	17	1	9	1	8	2	6	1	40	5
Western Australia	..	3	10	2	..	2	6	3	16	10
Tasmania	7	..	3	1	2	2	3	..	15	3
Commonwealth Court ..	7	10	5	3	1	2	29	19	42	34
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
Total	84	25	74	18	61	21	76	39	295	103
1923.										
New South Wales	8	16	18	9	15	13	19	15	60	53
Victoria	12	..	24	..	19	..	27	..	82	..
Queensland	4	..	6	5	7	4	14	6	31	15
South Australia	5	..	7	2	10	1	16	2	38	5
Western Australia	1	6	1	3	10	2	1	6	13	17
Tasmania	5	..	6	..	..	1	3	..	14	1
Commonwealth Court ..	4	7	18	14	22	5	20	8	64	34
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
Total	40	29	80	33	84	26	102	37	306	125

As compared with the preceding year there was an increase both in the number of awards made and industrial agreements filed during 1923. The increase in awards was most noticeable in Victoria and in the number made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. In Queensland there was a reduction. The increase in the total number of industrial agreements filed was accounted for by New South Wales and Western Australia.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations of principal awards, of which a considerable number are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator numbered 703 during 1923, compared with 717 in 1922, and were distributed as follows :—New South Wales 456, Queensland 75, South Australia 11, Western Australia 2, Commonwealth Court 105, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 54. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

3. **Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—(i.) *General.*—The following table gives particulars for all States—excepting Western Australia, where there is no provision for Wages Boards—of the number of boards authorized and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at the dates specified to 31st December, 1923.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the ten

years ending 31st December, 1923. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts (*a*) and of the Western Australian Court of Arbitration, 513 additional awards or determinations were in force at the end of 1923. The number of industrial agreements (*b*) made and in force under the various Acts increased during the ten years under review by 339.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, generally speaking, awards and determinations made in all States—with the exception of South Australia, so far as determinations of industrial boards are concerned, and awards made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award of the tribunal. The determinations of industrial boards in South Australia remain in force only for the specified term, and after its expiration have no further legal effect, although, no doubt, their provisions are observed until such time as the Board issues a new determination. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless revived perhaps by a subsequent agreement.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force, 1913 to 1923.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards. Constituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.*	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913..	505	501	387‡	575†	401
30th September, 1914	549	539	474	599	409
31st December, 1915..	573‖	554‖	498	663	546
31st December, 1916..	594	572	525	706	609
31st December, 1917..	478¶	473¶	442¶	744	732
31st December, 1918..	267**	260**	445	866	833
31st December, 1919..	505	498	465	942	843
31st December, 1920..	475††	470††	440††	1,041	972
31st December, 1921..	569	557	479	1,047	1,222
31st December, 1922..	569	561	508	1,042	780
30th June, 1923 ..	572	564	517	1,042	731
31st December, 1923..	574	566	523	1,088	740

* Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

† Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

‡ Owing to a number of Awards made under the *New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act* 1908 being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 had not made any awards.

‖See remarks with respect to re-authorization of Boards in New South Wales Labour Bulletin No. 12, page 47.

¶ Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., is due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the *Queensland Industrial Peace Act* 1912. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* of 1916.

** On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February 1919, such Boards were constituted.

†† Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., is due to the dissolution on the 9th December, 1920, by the Industrial Code 1920, of Wages Boards in South Australia appointed under the Factories Acts 1907 to 1915. Provision is made in the Industrial Code 1920, for the appointment of Industrial Boards.

(*a*) The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–21, and the *Arbitration (Public Service) Act* 1920.

(*b*) The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Act in force in Victoria, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of the years 1913, 1922, and 1923.

Boards Authorized and Constituted : Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force 1913, 1922, and 1923.||

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
*Boards Authorized, etc.**	1913	..	..	†216	135	75	56	..	23	505
Boards authorized ..	1922	..	..	272	174	..	76	..	47	569
	1923	..	..	274	177	..	76	..	47	574
Boards constituted	1913	..	..	†223	132	74	51	..	21	501
	1922	..	..	272	172	..	76	..	41	561
	1923	..	..	274	175	..	76	..	41	566
Boards which have made Awards or Determinations	1913	..	..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386
	1922	..	..	256	161	..	66	..	25	508
	1923	..	..	258	166	..	66	..	33	523
Awards and Determinations—										
Awards and Determinations in force	1913	17	..	‡265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	1922	104	27	331	166	208	81	77	48	1,042
	1923	141	29	318	171	216	78	87	48	1,088
State Awards and Determinations—										
Applying to Whole State	1913	..	..	32	8	3	..	..	15	58
	1922	..	..	46	42	63	9	4	41	205
	1923	..	..	31	43	65	9	5	39	192
Applying to Metropolitan area	1913	..	..	58	..	28	53	13	1	153
	1922	..	..	85	1	47	53	50	..	236
	1923	..	..	85	1	48	47	49	..	230
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	1913	..	..	49	105	1	..	1	5	161
	1922	..	..	134	113	41	2	..	5	295
	1923	..	..	137	116	43	2	7	7	312
Applying to Country areas	1913	..	..	126	14	41	1	4	..	186
	1922	..	..	66	10	57	17	23	2	175
	1923	..	..	65	11	60	20	26	2	184
Commonwealth Court Awards—										
Awards in force in each State	1913	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	1922	..	..	55	71	25	57	34	41	..
	1923	..	..	81	109	32	79	40	62	..
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—										
Determinations in force in each State	1922	..	..	26	23	23	24	24	22	..
	1923	..	..	28	25	25	26	26	24	..
Industrial Agreements—										
In force	1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	1922	516	..	105	..	47	42	66	4	780
	1923	454	..	116	..	50	43	72	5	740
Commonwealth Agreements in force in each State	1913	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	1922	..	..	89	308	32	64	49	30	..
	1923	..	..	64	284	24	48	38	18	..
Number of persons working under State Awards and Determinations (estimated)	1923	..	..	275,000	184,500	100,000	32,000	35,000	15,000	641,500

* The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of Demarcation Boards.——† Including boards which were subsequently dissolved, owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.——‡ Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.——|| For particulars relating to the years 1914 to 1920, see Labour Reports Nos. 9, p. 113; 11, p. 103; and 12 p. 116.

There were 46 more awards in force at the end of December, 1923, than at the same date in 1922. A considerable increase occurred during the year in the number of Commonwealth Court awards in force, since several industries for the first time were made subject to awards of this tribunal. The reduction in the number of New South Wales awards in force resulted from the operation of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* of 1922, which provided that awards for employees under the *Public Service Act* 1902 should continue in force only for the period specified therein. All these awards have now ceased to operate. The decrease in the number of industrial agreements in force during 1922 continued in 1923, when there were 40 fewer as compared with the previous year, the falling off being due to the superseding of a large number of Commonwealth agreements by subsequent awards and agreements.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts then in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1. In subsequent issues brief reviews were furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1923.

(ii.) *New South Wales.*—In pursuance of section 14 of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended, the Court of Industrial Arbitration in this State has for several years past been exercising the functions of Industrial Boards with the exception of the Board constituted for industries (other than mining and smelting) in the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill). This Board during the year 1923 made one principal award and two variations thereof, while 59 awards and 454 variations were made by the Court.

Four Industrial Boards were authorized and constituted during the year, two of which replaced Boards which were dissolved. The two new Boards relate to Brewers (Cumberland, etc.) and Bottle Yards (State). Variations of the constitutions of Boards numbered 40.

Notice of intention to constitute conciliation committees for the following employees was gazetted during 1923. :—(*a*) All persons employed by the Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. at the iron and steel works at Port Waratah, near Newcastle, excepting coal-trimmers, ship painters and dockers, and (*b*) quarrymen and labourers employed by the Department of Public Works in quarries.

During February, 1923, the Board of Trade, after consideration of the cost of living, determined that it would not at that time exercise its power (under Section 79 of the Industrial Arbitration Act as amended in 1922) of making a quarterly revision of the living wage. On the 10th April, after further inquiry, the male living wage was increased from 78s. to 79s. per week, and the female wage from 39s. 6d. to 40s. per week. On the 7th September a further increase in the living wage was made, the weekly rates fixed being 82s. for males and 41s. 6d. for females.

The following table shows the movement in the living wage for adult male and adult female workers from 1914 onward. The declarations of 1914 to 1916 are those of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, from 1918 to 1923 those of the Board of Trade.

Determinations of Male and Female Living Wage, 1914 to 1923.

Date.	Males.		Females.		
	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
16.2.14	2 8 0	Sydney and Suburbs	17.12.18	1 10 0	Sydney and Suburbs
17.12.15	2 12 6	,, ,,	23.12.19	1 19 0	,, ,,
18.8.16	2 15 6	,, ,,	23.12.20	2 3 0	State except County of Yancowinna
5.9.18	3 0 0	,, ,,	3.3.21	2 3 0	Whole State
8.10.19	3 17 0	,, ,,	22.12.21	2 1 0	State except County of Yancowinna
19.4.20	3 16 6	Newcastle District	9.10.22	1 19 6	,, ,, ,,
11.5.20	3 17 6	South Coast	10.4.23	2 0 0	Whole State
8.7.20	3 18 0	Central Tablelands	7.9.23	2 1 6	,, ,,
8.10.20	4 5 0	State except Newcastle, South Coast, Central Tablelands and the County of Yancowinna			
15.12.20	4 5 0	State except County of Yancowinna			
3.3.21	4 5 0	Whole State			
8.10.21	4 2 0	State except County of Yancowinna			
12.5.22	3 18 0	,, ,, ,,			
26.5.22	3 18 0	County of Yancowinna"			
29.9.22	3 18 0	State except County of Yancowinna			
10.4.23	3 19 0	Whole State			
7·9·23	4 2 0	,, ,,			

During the year the Board of Trade made several determinations respecting the terms and conditions of apprenticeship, and regulations have been gazetted giving effect thereto. The industries or crafts affected number thirteen and are as follow :—Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners, Electrical Fitters and Electrical Mechanics, Fibrous Plaster Fixers, Marble and Slate Workers—Masons and Polishers, Metal Ceiling Fixers, Painters and Decorators, Plasterers, Plumbers, Slaters Tilers and Shinglers, Stone Cutters and Setters, Stonemasons—Stone-polishers, and Tile-layers. The following are the principal conditions prescribed by the regulations :—Term of apprenticeship, period of probation, rates of wage, proportion to adult workers, transference from one employer to another, registration of contract of apprenticeship with the Board of Trade, and provision for technical training.

The members of the Board of Trade were originally appointed for a period of five years from the 1st June, 1918. By notification in the *Government Gazette* of 8th June, 1923, they were re-appointed, as from 1st June, 1923, no term being specified

Regarding legislation of an industrial character passed in this State during the year 1923, mention may be made of the Juvenile Migrants Apprenticeship Act and the Monopolies Act. The former is a measure to establish a system of apprenticeship for juvenile assisted migrants, and to provide for the care and control of such migrants, their property and earnings, and for purposes connected therewith. The Monopolies Act amends the Industrial Arbitration Act by the repeal of certain sections providing for penalties for contract or combination in restraint of trade, and for monopoly. It provides new conditions in regard to monopolies and restraint of trade, and by Part III. adds to the powers and functions of the Board of Trade, inasmuch as that body, upon complaint or upon reference by the Attorney-General, will make inquiry regarding monopoly or combination in restraint of trade, report to the Attorney-General the result of such inquiry, and furnish such recommendations as it deems proper.

(iii) *Victoria.*—Three new Wages Boards were authorized during the year. On the 27th March the Dental Mechanics Board was authorized, covering persons employed in the trade of (*a*) a dentist's mechanic, (*b*) making any article to be fitted in a human mouth. The Law Clerks Board was authorized on the 21st August, with jurisdiction over certain persons employed in his practice by a barrister and solicitor. The Sand Pit Board authorized on the 18th December, has power to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid to any persons employed in connexion with a sand pit at labouring work, excavating sand, handling sand, or removing sand for trade or sale, but not including persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Carters Board. The first-named two Boards had, at the close of the year, made determinations. In addition the following Boards issued their first determinations :—Country Knitters, Glazed Pottery, and the Unglazed Pottery Wages Boards. The constitutions of eleven Boards were varied during the year.

The power conferred on the Governor-in-Council by the Amending Factories Act which came into force on 1st January, 1923, to grant exemption from the provisions of a Wages Board Determination in the case of a new industry, was exercised in three instances during the year. The determinations from which exemption was granted were those of the Knitters and Woollen Trade Boards.

In October, the Furniture Trade Board issued determinations covering all sections of the industry, and providing for certain increased rates of wage and for a reduction from 48 to 44 hours per week. By a judgment of the Full Supreme Court on the 4th December, these five determinations were quashed for illegality on the grounds that the Board which was appointed by the Minister should have been appointed by the Governor-in-Council. It was held that the Minister had not equal authority with the Governor-in-Council in the matter of the appointment of a Board, except in those cases in which he was specially empowered. On the 12th December, the members of the Board were re-appointed by the Governor-in-Council, likewise the Chairman by the Minister. Upon the ratification by the Board of its previous determinations the employers were again successful in having the determinations set aside by the Full Court, this time on the ground of illegality in the appointment of the Chairman. Another Chairman was subsequently appointed and the Board once again issued its determinations, which, while providing for an increase in wages to certain employees, did not contain the limitation of the ordinary hours of labour to 44 per week, but prescribed 48.

Under the provisions of the *Railways Classification Board Act* 1919, authorization was given for continuance of the operations of the Board until 31st December, 1922, or in the event of further legislation not being passed, until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament; and, in accordance with the promise made by the Government towards the close of the year 1922 and subsequently during the year 1923, the *Railways Classification Board Act* 1923 extended the operation of the Board, which may now be regarded as a permanent body for the determination of the rates of pay and conditions of employment of the great majority of the staff of the Victorian Railways.

The new Act provides that the Board shall in each year determine the rates of salaries and wages of officers and employees coming within its jurisdiction up to a limit of £500 per annum (as compared with the limit of £400 per annum prescribed under the 1919 Act), and that the basic rate for each such award shall be determined on or before the last day in February in the year to which the award relates. It is further provided that any award relating to salaries or wages shall be operative as from the 1st January in the year for which the award is made, except in respect of grades concerning which the Board has not previously made a determination, in which cases the date of operation shall be specially fixed.

During the year 1923, the Board made a new award relating to working conditions of the staff, but apart from a few minor alterations, no material difference was made in the previous award on this subject. In addition a number of awards were made prescribing allowances for work performed under special conditions, and several orders were issued covering interpretations of matters arising out of existing awards and disputes relating to the payment of Wages Board rates to certain grades of employees.

As from 1st January, 1924, the basic wage for the service was increased from 13s. to 13s. 11d. per day, and during the present year the Board has been engaged in hearing evidence as to the claims of secondary grades for an increased classification, and of new grades which have either been created since the last salaries and wages award of the Board was made, or have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Board by the amending Act passed at the end of last year.

(IV.) *Queensland.*—In this State less than half the number of principal awards were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration, as compared with 1922, and the variations of awards were also fewer. As no alteration has been made in the basic wage, £4 per week, fixed by the Court in February, 1922, there have been few applications for variation of the wage clauses of awards.

Assent was given on the 28th August, 1923, to an Act to amend "*The Industrial Arbitration Act of* 1916." The 1923 Act amongst other things provides for an alteration in the definitions of "apprentice" and "employee," the alteration in the former making the provisions relating to apprentices more elastic, and in the latter aiming at overcoming the possibility of evasion of awards by the formation of more or less nominal partnerships. Power is given to the Court of Industrial Arbitration to issue awards governing all classes of employees engaged in domestic service and in farm work. Provision is made for a smaller number of judges to constitute the Full Arbitration Court. New sections provide for the registration, subject to certain limitations, of associations of employers or companies as industrial unions, thereby giving to such bodies the same rights and privileges with respect to the act as are now secured to employees' organizations. The prohibition against affiliation, etc., by the Police Union with other unions has been removed.

(V.) *South Australia.*—There were no new Industrial Boards appointed in this State during the year.

The Board of Industry, the appointment of which was authorized by the Industrial Code of 1920 and which, in addition to other powers and duties, is charged with the fixation of the living wage, made a further declaration on the 19th October, 1923, of 13s. 1d. per day as the living wage to be paid

to adult male employees in the metropolitan area. This wage represents a decrease of 2d. per day and was deemed inadequate by the employees' representatives on the Board who, for the first time in its history, issued a minority report. There has been no alteration in the female living wage since the 11th August, 1921, when the declaration of 35s. per week was made.

(vi.) *Western Australia.*—During September, several awards were made by the Court of Arbitration relating to workers employed by the State Government in various departments, the taking of evidence occupying the Court for 38 days. The most important matters considered were the minimum or basic wage and the standard hours. A minimum wage of 13s. 4d. per day was adopted by the Court, and the ordinary working hours were fixed at 48 per week.

Another case which excited considerable interest was that in which the employers in the mining industry sought a variation of the Miners Award to provide reduced rates of pay. The 15s. minimum in the 1922 award was reduced by the Court to 13s. 6d. per day.

Three industrial agreements during the year were declared " common rule " by the Court, and thereby have the effect of awards.

(vii.) *Tasmania.*—No new Wages Boards were authorized during the year, but the constitutions of two were varied. The jurisdiction of the Furniture Board was extended to the whole State, and the Textile Board's powers were extended to cover wool spinners.

The *Wages Boards Act* 1920 provides that determinations of Wages Boards appointed under the Act of 1910 and in existence on the passing of the present Act shall continue in force until abolished. On the 12th July, 1923, in pursuance of this provision the determinations of the following Boards were abolished by proclamation, viz. :— Commercial and Manufacturing Clerks Wages Board, and Produce Merchants Wages Board.

(viii.) *Commonwealth Court.*—Awards and variations during 1923 considerably outnumbered those made during the previous year, and at the 31st December there were 37 additional awards in force. Certain industries for the first time were made subject to Commonwealth awards, including the Electrical Engineering and the Rope and Cordage Industries previously regulated by State Awards.

(ix.) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.*—The number of determinations and variations made by the Arbitrator during 1923 was 58, as compared with 23 in 1922. During 1923 determinations were made for the first time for certain higher class officers of the Postmaster-General's Department. A large number of the 54 orders varying determinations provided for a consolidation of cost of living bonuses with salary.

(x.) *Industrial Peace Acts* 1920.—During 1923 the Special Tribunals appointed under the provisions of the above Acts made several awards in settlement of minor disputes at collieries in various States. Since 1920 there has been no general review of wages in the coal-mining industry.

(xi.) *Industrial Board—Territory for the Seat of Government.*—This Tribunal authorized by the Industrial Board Ordinances 1922, having power to fix rates of pay, hours and other conditions of employment in respect of workmen engaged upon Commonwealth works in the Territory, made a new award on the 11th October, 1923, which superseded the original award as varied. The unskilled labourer's rate of wage was fixed at 91s. per week of 48 hours, an increase of 6s. per week.

CHAPTER XII.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.

1. **General.**—(i.) *History of Collection.*—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout Australia dates from 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results of the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. Annual figures for subsequent years have been given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 13, while details for the year 1923 are furnished in this chapter.

(ii.) *Definition of Change in Rate.*—For the purposes herein a change in rate of wage has been taken to mean an alteration in the weekly rates of remuneration of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of change are excluded. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the occupations or trades affected. A change may relate to the employees of a single employer, or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances, separate arrangements, some of which may not have affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course has been adopted to obviate the necessity for separately recording changes affecting a small number of workers.

(iii.) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding changes in rate of wage is obtained through the following channels:—(*a*) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars, and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State; (*b*) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents; (*c*) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions; (*d*) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage; (*e*) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.

(iv.) *Collection of Data.*—On the occurrence of a change, forms prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 are issued to employers' associations and trade unions affected. In certain cases forms are also issued to individual employers. The particulars asked for in these forms relate to (*a*) the occupations of the workers affected; (*b*) the number of workers in each occupation; (*c*) the rates of wage paid before and after the change; (*d*) the locality affected; and (*e*) the date on which the change took effect. Information is also required regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, and the method by which the change was effected.

On receipt of the completed forms at this Bureau, the particulars are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases in which the information supplied is incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures are checked by reference to census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(v.) *Tabulation of Returns.*—In regard to the number of persons affected, the particulars tabulated refer to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. Net change in wage is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has generally been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received an increase or decrease equal to the change in the minimum rate of wage.

The computations (amount of change per week) do not relate to the actual change in earnings per week, but to the change in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during the whole of that week. The aggregate effect per annum cannot therefore be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. Since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid per annum can be made until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (*a*) the amount of unemployment, and (*b*) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

2. **Number and Effect of Changes in 1923.**—During the year 1923 the number of decreases in rates of wage recorded was less than in 1922. The following table shows the number and effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in each State during the year :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect in each State, 1923.

State.	Increases.			Decreases.			Total Result of all Changes.		
	Changes.	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Changes.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Changes.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.
New South Wales	518	491,916	57,520	60	27,524	3,652	578	519,440	53,868
Victoria ..	203	195,200	44,797	43	80,894	7,863	246	276,094	36,934
Queensland ..	55	12,178	1,693	10	17,873	3,870	65	30,051	2,177*
South Australia	124	52,251	10,858	24	10,958	1,074	148	63,209	9,784
Western Australia	71	18,285	2,830	19	13,772	2,899	90	32,057	69*
Tasmania ..	81	18,829	2,838	19	7,089	1,083	100	25,918	1,755
N. Territory ..	..	..	..	1	71	20	1	71	20*
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	1,002	298	..	..	..	1	1,002	298
Common to all States ..	16	31,195	4,545	8	11,815	900	24	43,010	3,645
Total ..	1,069	820,856	125,379	184	169,996	21,361	1,253	990,852	104,018

* Decrease.

The changes in wages include all those which have occurred through the operations of wage tribunals, or as the result of direct negotiations between employers and employees. In two States there have been general increases in the basic wage which affected all employees working under State awards or agreements. In New South Wales the Board of Trade increased the basic wage from £3 18s. to £3 19s. and £4 2s. for males, and from £1 19s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d. and £2 2s. for females; in Queensland no alteration was made by the Arbitration Court in the basic wage of £4 for males, and £2 1s. for females; and in South Australia an increase for males from £3 17s. 6d. to £3 18s. 6d. was made by the Board of Industry. Many workers in all States come under the jurisdiction of awards made by the Federal Arbitration Court. The principle of quarterly adjustments adopted by that Court led to increases in all States during the year, amounting in the case of Melbourne to an aggregate of 10s. per week.

3. **Number and Effect of Changes, Australia, 1921 to 1923.**—The following table gives separate particulars of the number and effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in Australia during the years 1921 to 1923 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect in Australia, 1921 to 1923.

Year.	Increases.			Decreases.			Total Result of all Changes.		
	Changes.	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Changes.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Changes.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.
1921	1,065	605,295	205,086	135	126,970	19,428	1,200	732,265	185,658
1922	305	156,017	22,412	667	472,099	92,974	972	628,116	70,562*
1923	1,069	820,856	125,379	184	169,996	21,361	1,253	990,852	104,018

* Decrease.

4. **Changes in each State, 1919 to 1923.**—The following table gives particulars relating to changes in rates of wage recorded during the years specified. These are set out more fully on p. 96, and again mentioned on p. 97. The net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in the fifth paragraph of the first sub-section :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect of Changes, States, etc., 1919 to 1923.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	*All States.	Aust.
Changes	1919	457	218	216	136	112	128	13	..	4	1,284
	1920	734	354	300	231	209	154	7	..	10	1,999
	1921	353	247	233	166	108	77	..	..	16	1,200
	1922	444	137	132	131	60	64	..	1	3	972
	1923	**578**	**246**	**65**	**148**	**90**	**100**	**1**	**1**	**24**	**1,253**
Persons Affected	1919	280,031	125,693	116,627	35,377	26,673	16,108	1,287	..	2,095	603,891
	1920	454,610	258,211	145,464	76,605	55,489	28,317	703	..	7,887	1,027,286
	1921	272,782	238,084	115,722	44,696	22,695	14,783	..	..	23,503	732,265
	1922	363,909	90,172	78,791	35,722	18,547	16,038	..	337	24,600	628,116
	1923	**519,440**	**276,094**	**30,051**	**63,209**	**32,057**	**25,918**	**71**	**1,002**	**43,010**	**990,852**
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net increase per week	1919	137,642	43,930	43,718	11,989	10,249	7,350	618	..	949	256,445
	1920	228,186	119,706	69,748	30,316	25,195	14,593	684	..	6,280	494,708
	1921	38,371	77,425	30,790	13,409	11,395	6,370	..	..	7,898	185,658
	1922	‡42,930	‡6,625	‡14,836	‡2,687	‡1,589	‡1,701	..	‡56	‡138	‡70,562
	1923	**53,868**	**36,934**	**‡2,177**	**9,784**	**‡69**	**1,755**	**‡20**	**298**	**3,645**	**104,018**
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Average increase per head per week	1919	9 10	7 0	7 6	6 9	7 8	9 2	9 7	..	9 1	8 6
	1920	10 0	9 3	9 7	7 11	9 1	10 4	19 6	..	15 11	9 8
	1921	2 10	6 6	5 4	6 0	10 1	8 7	..	..	6 9	5 1
	1922	‡2 4	‡1 6	‡3 9	‡1 6	‡1 9	‡2 1	..	‡3 4	‡0 1	‡2 3
	1923	**2 9**	**2 8**	**‡1 5**	**3 11**	**‡0 1**	**1 4**	**‡5 8**	**5 11**	**1 9**	**3 0**

* Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.
‡ Decrease.

Note.—See sub-section v. on page 92.

The upward movement of wages in 1920 is shown by the exceptionally large number of changes recorded, the figures being greatly in excess of those for any previous year. There was a noticeable decrease in the total number recorded during 1921 and 1922, as compared with 1920, the reduction being general in all States, but during 1923 a large increase was recorded. The relative position of the States in point of numbers of changes effected, and also in regard to the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, largely on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

The number of changes in 1923 was 1,253, as compared with 972 during 1922, 1,200 during 1921, and 1,999 during 1920, when the highest number was recorded since the collection of this information. In addition to the larger number of separate changes in the year 1920, the number of workpeople affected was considerably higher than in any other year. The total net amount of increase per week was also higher during 1920 than for any other year.

5. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1923.**—The following table shows the number and effect of changes in rates of wage during 1923 in each State, classified according to the industrial groups adopted. Particulars of changes in rates of wage in the industrial groups during 1913, and subsequent years to 1922, have been published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 13.

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, 1923.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.*	All Groups.
New South Wales—															
Changes	15	66	64	11	19	76	21	9	60	27	24	4	13	169	578
Persons Affected ..	25,540	54,191	37,764	10,313	9,368	37,815	38,293	3,796	99,428	15,905	14,907	11,300	15,583	145,237	519,440
Increase per week £	3,053	6,334	3,334	†94	740	3,822	4,056	407	10,041	1,489	1,441	4,452	837	13,956	53,868
Victoria—															
Changes	5	19	29	2	2	38	12	5	17	3	13	3	6	92	246
Persons Affected ..	16,150	37,107	14,800	8,000	761	30,305	28,820	6,260	41,049	5,215	9,829	8,250	5,690	63,858	276,094
Increase per week £	2,435	5,307	3,002	†200	194	3,242	6,755	674	†225	†238	1,066	3,150	2,098	9,674	36,934
Queensland—															
Changes	1	1	4	2	..	9	1	2	1	..	6	1	..	37	65
Persons Affected ..	27	1,100	15,294	1,200	..	1,303	135	416	3,225	..	77	420	..	6,854	30,051
Increase per week £	7	†242	†3,267	†30	..	108	72	86	413	..	†6	228	..	454	†2,177
South Australia—															
Changes	5	15	12	..	1	19	9	2	17	1	11	1	1	54	148
Persons Affected ..	3,167	5,721	2,886	..	316	9,416	9,284	502	9,467	900	8,505	4,050	135	8,860	63,209
Increase per week £	168	682	325	..	87	1,087	1,759	211	1,913	†203	902	1,586	135	1,132	9,784
Western Australia—															
Changes	4	4	6	..	..	4	2	2	5	1	5	1	4	52	90
Persons Affected ..	9,900	3,068	1,319	..	..	527	425	2,369	1,661	600	3,028	200	276	8,684	32,057
Increase per week £	†60	48	28	..	..	114	69	†978	†215	†255	315	35	39	791	†69
Tasmania—															
Changes	5	7	3	1	..	8	9	5	4	2	8	1	1	46	100
Persons Affected ..	5,940	1,288	788	80	..	1,419	2,728	4,880	929	890	2,110	500	40	4,326	25,918
Increase per week £	606	129	172	†9	..	46	323	428	83	†556	235	196	8	94	1,755
Northern Territory—															
Changes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	71
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†20	..	..	..	..	..	†20
Federal Capital Territory—															
Changes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	1,002
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	298
All States §—															
Changes	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	24
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	41,010	..	..	..	43,010
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	725	..	..	..	..	2,920	..	..	..	3,645
Total Australia—															
Changes	‡25	‡91	‡103	16	22	‡120	‡33	‡21	105	‡31	‡71	‡7	25	‡269	‡939
Persons Affected ..	60,724	102,475	72,851	19,593	10,445	82,785	79,685	18,223	155,830	23,510	79,466	24,720	21,724	238,821	990,852
Increase per week £	6,209	12,258	3,594	†333	1,021	9,144	13,034	828	11,990	237	6,873	9,647	3,117	26,399	104,018

* Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others. † Decrease. ‡ After deduction of changes affecting more than one State. § Changes recorded in these columns are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of decrease per week in each State were not ascertainable.

6. **Changes in Industrial Groups, 1921 to 1923.**—(i.) *All Employees.*—The following table shows the number of changes, number of work-people affected, and the total increase in wages per week in industrial groups during the three years 1921-23 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, Australia, 1921 to 1923.

Industrial Group.	1921.			1922.			1923.		
	Changes.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Changes.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Changes.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.
			£			£			£
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc. ..	22	11,915	2,650	17	14,824	2,028†	25	60,724	6,209
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	81	58,632	17,244	90	68,844	14,399†	91	102,475	12,258
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	105	55,555	13,658	74	34,987	5,805†	103	72,851	3,594
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	45	89,542	16,143	24	13,793	1,412†	16	19,593	†333
V. Books, Printing, etc.	28	12,116	4,000	32	13,533	1,722†	22	10,445	1,021
VI. Other Manufacturing	156	55,766	14,666	116	64,285	6,784†	120	82,785	9,144
VII. Building	27	24,717	10,196	29	48,603	8,069†	33	79,685	13,034
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	22	6,322	2,896	27	17,716	2,330†	21	18,223	828
IX. Rail and Tram Services	67	127,860	18,573	66	86,161	15,311†	105	155,830	11,990
X. Other Land Transport	32	24,885	2,717	36	12,603	2,075†	31	23,510	237
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	44	37,904	17,986	23	28,432	559†	71	79,466	6,873
XII. Pastoral, etc. ..	10	1,815	853	14	56,292	4,136	7	24,720	9,647
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	39	17,904	4,339	28	15,663	1,288†	25	21,724	3,117
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	294	207,332	59,737	248	152,380	12,916†	269	238,821	26,399
All Groups * ..	972	732,265	185,658	824	628,116	70,562	939	990,852	104,018

* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, or the Industrial Peace Act, is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement, or Order may be operative in more than one State. † Decrease. Note.—See paragraph (v.), page 92.

During the year 1923 the combined effect of the variations in rates of wage, which include both increases and decreases, was a net increase in all the groups except Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.).

(ii.) *Female Employees*, 1923.—The following table shows the number of female employees affected, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1923. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1922 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 13 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Female Occupations in Industrial Groups, 1923.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.											
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	XI. Shipping.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
New South Wales—												
Persons Affected ..	260	313	7,120	2,120	4,520	3,621	3,172	..	100	10,687	22,081	53,994
Increase per week £	2	25	650	*22	186	187	52	..	33	428	1,373	2,914
Victoria—												
Persons Affected ..	..	12	1,116	..	..	2,088	595	20	400	3,150	12,047	19,428
Increase per week £	..	3	146	..	..	140	*60	*5	130	955	1,723	3,032
Queensland—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	100	..	..	58	..	4	..	..	2,468	2,630
Increase per week £	..	..	*15	..	..	16	..	1	..	..	111	113
South Australia—												
Persons Affected ..	150	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	1,657	2,242
Increase per week £	20	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	314	514
Western Australia—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	193	344	550
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	*2	..	..	10	46	54
Tasmania—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	712	987
Increase per week £	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	*164	*138
Common to all States—												
Persons Affected ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	180
Increase per week £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*9	..	..	..	*9
Australia—												
Persons Affected ..	410	325	8,901	2,120	4,520	5,767	3,780	204	500	14,175	39,309	80,011
Increase per week £	22	28	870	*22	186	343	*10	*13	163	1,510	3,403	6,480

* Decrease.

7. **Changes according to Sex of Employees, 1919 to 1923.**—The next table gives particulars of changes in rates of wage for male and female workers separately for the years 1919 to 1922 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Male and Female Employees, 1919 to 1923.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	All States.*	AUST.
MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1919 ..	253,077	106,389	99,167	32,162	24,185	13,906	1,287	..	2,025	532,198
1920 ..	385,118	202,972	126,306	66,824	48,088	24,213	703	..	7,812	862,036
1921 ..	219,813	185,895	90,918	37,062	19,988	13,484	..	..	21,710	588,870
1922 ..	322,813	85,005	64,473	34,085	18,248	14,473	..	337	24,600	564,034
1923 ..	465,446	256,666	27,421	60,967	31,507	24,931	71	1,002	42,830	910,841
NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919 ..	132,237	38,115	38,200	10,690	9,560	6,560	618	..	920	236,900
1920 ..	207,403	98,778	63,432	27,498	22,157	13,105	684	..	6,192	439,249
1921 ..	26,735	68,087	26,649	12,079	10,737	6,119	..	..	6,891	157,297
1922 ..	†40,245	†6,943	†13,965	†2,626	†1,640	†1,818	..	†56	†138	†67,431
1923 ..	50,954	33,902	†2,290	9,270	†123	1,893	†20	298	3,654	97,538
AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO MALE EMPLOYEES.										
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1919 ..	10 5	7 2	7 8	6 8	7 11	9 5	9 7	..	9 1	8 11
1920 ..	10 9	9 9	10 1	8 3	9 3	10 10	19 6	..	15 10	10 2
1921 ..	2 5	7 4	5 10	6 6	10 9	9 1	..	..	6 4	5 4
1922 ..	†2 6	†1 8	†4 4	†1 6	†1 10	†2 6	..	†3 4	†0 1	†2 5
1923 ..	2 2	2 8	1 8	3 1	†0 1	1 6	†5 8	5 11	1 9	2 2
FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1919 ..	26,954	19,304	17,460	3,215	2,488	2,202	..	..	70	71,693
1920 ..	69,492	55,239	19,158	9,781	7,401	4,104	..	..	75	165,250
1921 ..	52,969	52,189	24,804	7,634	2,707	1,299	..	..	1,793	143,395
1922 ..	41,096	5,167	14,318	1,637	299	1,565	..	..	..	64,082
1923 ..	53,994	19,428	2,630	2,242	550	987	..	..	180	80,011
NET INCREASE PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919 ..	5,405	5,815	5,518	1,299	689	790	..	..	29	19,545
1920 ..	20,783	20,928	6,316	2,818	3,038	1,488	..	..	88	55,459
1921 ..	11,636	9,338	4,141	1,330	658	251	..	..	1,007	28,361
1922 ..	†2,685	318	†871	†61	51	117	..	..	..	†3,131
1923 ..	2,914	3,032	113	514	54	†138	..	..	†9	6,480
AVERAGE INCREASE PER HEAD PER WEEK TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES.										
1919 ..	4 0	6 0	6 4	8 1	5 6	7 2	..	..	8 3	5 5
1920 ..	6 0	7 7	6 7	5 9	8 3	7 3	..	..	23 6	6 9
1921 ..	4 5	3 7	3 4	3 6	4 10	3 10	..	..	11 3	3 11
1922 ..	†1 4	1 3	†1 4	†0 9	3 5	1 6	..	..	..	†1 0
1923 ..	1 1	3 2	†0 10	4 7	2 0	0 3	..	..	1 0	1 8

* Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.
† Decrease.

Note.—See paragraph (v.) on page 92.

8. **Methods by which changes were Effected, 1923.**—(i.) *States.*—The following table shows the methods by which changes were effected in 1923. For information for the years 1913 to 1922 see Labour Reports, Nos. 5 to 13 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which effected—States, 1923.

METHODS.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
			£			£			£
New South Wales—									
By direct negotiation ..	5	1,036	†253	4	388	135	9	1,424	†118
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	30	9,800	1,085	1	216	130	31	10,016	1,215
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	66	89,111	13,966	..	..	..	66	89,111	13,966
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	11	4,143	357	..	..	..	11	4,143	357
By award under State Act ..	418	381,458	33,949		..	..	418	381,458	33,949
By agreement registered under State Act	43	33,288	4,499	..	..	..	43	33,288	4,499
Total	573	518,836	53,603	5	604	265	578	519,440	53,868
Victoria—									
By direct negotiation ..	15	12,971	1,670	2	263	155	17	13,234	1,825
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	31	30,586	†1,531	1	312	39	32	30,898	†1,492
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	104	150,229	21,905	..	..	..	104	150,229	21,905
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	39	28,841	4,569	..	..	..	39	28,841	4,569
By determination under State Act	54	52,892	10,127	..	..	..	54	52,892	10,127
Total	243	275,519	36,740	3	575	194	246	276,094	36,934
Queensland—									
By direct negotiation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	27	3,519	401	1	420	228	28	3,939	629
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	7	356	51	..	..	..	7	356	51
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	2	63	15	..	..	..	2	63	15
By award under State Act ..	23	25,648	†2,902	..	..	..	23	25,648	†2,902
By agreement registered under State Act	5	45	30	..	..	..	5	45	30
Total	64	29,631	†2,405	1	420	228	65	30,051	†2,177
South Australia—									
By direct negotiation ..	4	3,381	878	..	..	..	4	3,381	878
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	27	2,419	289	..	..	..	27	2,419	289
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	53	37,073	4,924	..	..	..	53	37,073	4,924
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	15	9,259	1,296	..	..	..	15	9,259	1,296
By award or determination under State Act	40	10,679	2,358	..	..	..	40	10,679	2,358
By agreement registered under State Act	9	398	39	..	..	..	9	398	39
Total	148	63,209	9,784	..	..	..	148	63,209	9,784

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which effected—States, 1923—*continued.*

METHODS.	WITHOUT STOPPAGE OF WORK.			AFTER STOPPAGE OF WORK.			ALL CHANGES.		
	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
			£			£			£
Western Australia—									
By direct negotiation ..	1	488	†73	..	..	..	1	488	†73
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	29	3,139	86	..	..	..	29	3,139	86
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	24	22,697	380	..	..	..	24	22,697	380
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
By award under State Act‡ ..	24	4,391	†615	..	..	..	24	4,391	†615
By agreement registered under State Act	12	1,342	153	..	..	..	12	1,342	153
Total	90	32,057	†69	..	..	..	90	32,057	†69
Tasmania—									
By direct negotiation ..	1	7	†4	..	..	..	1	7	†4
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	25	885	99	..	..	..	25	885	99
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	50	18,289	1,567	..	..	..	50	18,289	1,567
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act ..	14	4,668	396	..	..	..	14	4,668	396
By determination under State Act	10	2,069	†303	..	..	..	10	2,069	†303
Total	100	25,918	1,755	..	..	..	100	25,918	1,755
Northern Territory—									
By direct negotiation ..	1	71	20	..	..	..	1	71	20
Total	1	71	20	..	..	..	1	71	20
Federal Capital Territory—									
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party ..	1	1,002	298	..	..	..	1	1,002	298
All States—									
By award of court under Commonwealth Act	24	43,010	3,645	..	..	..	24	43,010	3,645
Total	24	43,010	3,645	..	..	..	24	43,010	3,645
Australia*—									
By direct negotiation ..	27	17,954	2,198	6	651	290	33	18,605	2,488
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party* ..	170	51,350	727	3	948	397	173	52,298	1,124
By award of court under Commonwealth Act*	328	360,765	46,438	..	..	..	328	360,765	46,438
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act* ..	81	46,974	6,633	..	..	..	81	46,974	6,633
By award or determination under State Acts ..	569	477,137	42,614	..	..	..	569	477,137	42,614
By agreement registered under State Acts	69	35,073	4,721	..	..	..	69	35,073	4,721
Total	1,244	989,253	103,331	9	1,599	687	1,253	990,852	104,018

* In this section of the table an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act is counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State. † Decrease. ‡ An Industrial Agreement which has been made a Common Rule is classified in this table as an award of the Court of Arbitration. *Note.*—See paragraph (v.) page 92.

(ii.) *Australia*, 1919 to 1923.—The following table gives the number and effect of all changes in rates of wage in Australia for the years 1919 to 1923 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, Australia, 1919 to 1923.

Particulars.	By Voluntary Action of Employers.	By Direct Negotiation.	By Negotiation, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under Commonwealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under Commonwealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act.	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	TOTAL.*
1919.								
Changes	36	238	29	42	141	582	100	1,168
Workpeople affected ..	10,285	84,535	45,049	67,741	27,244	337,625	31,412	603,891
Increase per week £	4,373	28,937	24,233	29,584	10,017	148,632	10,669	256,445
1920.								
Changes	28	333	23	64	163	978	135	1,724
Workpeople Affected ..	15,193	169,973	64,691	75,048	26,733	648,083	27,565	1,027,286
Increase per week £	4,597	85,469	38,441	24,807	11,608	315,728	14,058	494,708
1921.								
Changes	4	148	18	66	55	594	87	972
Workpeople Affected ..	2,000	77,210	73,704	139,773	24,166	391,215	24,197	732,265
Increase per week £	565	20,711	26,286	44,360	12,209	76,814	4,713	185,658
1922.								
Changes	..	21	36	65	53	595	54	824
Workpeople affected ..	..	7,186	54,878	125,195	43,002	376,994	20,861	628,116
Increase per week £	..	1,905	5,122	†12,307	†4,242	†58,266	†2,774	†70,562
1923.								
Changes	..	33	35	169	64	569	69	939
Workpeople affected ..	..	18,605	52,298	334,180	46,974	503,722	35,073	990,852
Increase per week £	..	2,488	1,124	46,438	6,633	42,614	4,721	104,018

* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board, the Arbitration (Public Service) Acts or the Industrial Peace Act, is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement or Order may be operative in more than one State. See also remarks on page 91 with respect to the inclusion of a number of Industrial Agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act being recorded as a single change only. † Decrease. *Note.*—See subsection (v.) page 92.

The method most frequently employed was by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. Awards and agreements made and filed under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act caused large numbers of changes during the last four years. So far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements is recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective, while in others it is difficult to ascertain promptly particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change.

CHAPTER XIII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

2. **Collection of Information.**—Information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important :— (*a*) Newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications ; (*b*) reports by labour agents and correspondents ; (*c*) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments, and (*d*) quarterly reports by secretaries of trade unions.

On receipt of information regarding the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organizations, and individual employers. The first portions of these forms must be returned immediately, and they provide for information as to (*a*) locality in which the dispute exists ; (*b*) its cause or object ; (*c*) date of commencement ; and (*d*) number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for (*a*) date of termination ; (*b*) conditions or terms on which work was resumed ; (*c*) method by which settlement was effected ; (*d*) estimated loss in wages ; and (*e*) number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour

3. **Methods of Tabulation.**—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special inquiries are instituted, generally through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated, and while the summarized results do not necessarily agree with the testimony of a single individual, they harmonize with the evidence of the majority or of those whose returns appear to be most reliable. Disputes involving less than ten work-people, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded ten days, are, however, excluded. The information received is tabulated under four headings :— (*a*) Number of establishments involved ; (*b*) number or workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly ; (*c*) number of working days lost ; and (*d*) estimated loss in wages.

* As these forms have been prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

4. **Definitions of Terms.**—Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three headings, viz., (*a*) strikes, (*b*) lock-outs ; or (*c*) sympathetic strikes, and the following definitions* have been adopted :—

(*a*) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by some or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.

(*b*) A lock-out is a refusal by an employer or several employers to permit some or all of their employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand by the employers, or to resist some demand by their employees.

(*c*) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment or of several establishments make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some other establishment or establishments on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term " industrial dispute."

" Establishment " means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business, or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

" Workpeople directly involved in dispute "† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

" Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute " refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees whose absence rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. When one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, such dispute frequently causes loss of time to other employees in occupations dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

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* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions; such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, *e.g.*, rabbit trappers who refused to supply rabbits to freezing companies because the companies declined to pay an advanced price, and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to action thereon.

† The same persons may be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case there would be some duplication. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

" Working days lost " refers to time lost in consequence of the dispute, and the figure therefor is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the number of days during which the dispute was in existence.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This, of course, is not precisely correct, but in the absence of a complete investigation as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be made.

" Estimated Loss in Wages " is computed, and represents the amount is wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. The element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the quantity of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages in executing the work is not reduced because it has not been commenced and finished within a reasonable period.

In all quarterly tabulations, which, however, are published only in the " Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics," particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards " number of disputes," and " number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in, and were uncompleted at the end of, a preceding year ; the number involved is, however, indicated in a footnote.

5. **Other Particulars.**—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following :—(*a*) The duration of disputes ; (*b*) the causes of disputes ; (*c*) the results of disputes ; and (*d*) the methods by which settlements of disputes were effected.

6. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1923.**—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1923, in industrial groups. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1922 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 13.

* For years prior to 1922, however, the figures include complete particulars of industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year ; and where any such dispute extended into a subsequent year, the relative figures were also incorporated in those for the year in which the dispute commenced.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1923.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	New South Wales—							
I.	Wood, Furniture, Saw Mill, Timber works, etc. ..	1	18	150	..	150	3,150	2,888
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	9	308	2,381	901	3,282	63,052	48,131
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution	5	35	553	66	619	1,560	1,291
V.	Books, printing, bookbinding, etc	1	5	44	..	44	484	369
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	3	3	41	..	41	76	67
VII.	Building	6	15	340	85	425	1,062	986
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	157	183	50,412	4,233	54,645	818,108	981,001
IX.	Railway and tramway services	9	9	474	4	478	2,061	1,573
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	3	3	132	..	132	967	715
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	2	18	150	70	220	1,100	910
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	4	132	31	163	686	588
	Total	200*	601	54,809	5,390	60,199	892,206	1,038,519
	Victoria—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	2	51	964	..	964	4,296	3,814
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	48	19	67	134	100
III.	Food, drink, etc.	5	30	573	750	1,323	8,242	6,866
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	1	11	..	11	160	70
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	4	4	903	..	903	1,671	1,014
VII.	Building	1	1	25	2	27	324	256
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	3	3	1,950	..	1,950	75,550	90,720
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	572	..	572	3,432	2,415
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	2	2	32	..	32	491	554
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	30	80	..	80	1,360	680
XIV.	Miscellaneous	8	9	1,121	..	1,121	3,220	2,223
	Total	29*	133	6,279	771	7,050	98,880	108,512
	Queensland—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	1	1	13	12	25	3,225	2,890
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	86	21	107	3,959	2,683
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	500	..	500	2,500	2,125
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	1	2	..	2	120	100
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	106	..	106	318	250
VII.	Building	1	10	125	..	125	5,500	5,042
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	8	8	549	120	669	8,862	10,635
IX.	Railway and tramway services	5	5	119	..	119	1,709	1,317
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	2	4	225	87	312	18,312	18,818
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	420	..	420	2,100	1,600
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	3	579	100	679	8,526	7,621
	Total	25*	36	2,724	340	3,064	55,131	53,081
	South Australia—							
III.	Food, drink, etc.	3	3	392	750	1,142	20,152	15,933
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	14	7	21	126	100
X.	Other land transport ..	1	5	90	200	290	3,190	2,486
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	4	8	306	..	306	2,415	1,880
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	6	4	18	22	88	41
	Total	10	23	806	975	1,781	25,971	20,440

* The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of, the year 1922, and in respect of "No. of Disputes" and "No. of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1923, viz. :—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	7	306	2,371	841	3,212
Victoria	1	1	23	..	23
Queensland	3	14	243	99	342
Western Australia	1	80	448	25	473
Total	12	401	3,085	965	4,050

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1923—*continued.*

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	Wertern Australia—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	2	81	518	25	543	36,336	30,216
V.	Books, printing, etc. ..	1	2	34	..	34	3,492	1,220
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	1	3	101	497	598	4,186	3,274
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	602	2,230	2,832	28,260	18,698
	Total	6*	88	1,255	2,752	4,007	72,274	53,408
	Tasmania—							
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	2	2	181	..	181	1,061	1,274
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	1	1	16	..	16	32	22
	Total	3	3	197	..	197	1,093	1,296
	Federal Capital Territory—							
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	23	..	23	322	250
	Total	1	1	23	..	23	322	250
	All States—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	4	70	1,127	12	1,139	10,671	9,592
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	13	391	3,033	966	3,999	103,481	81,130
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution	14	69	2,018	1,566	3,584	32,454	26,215
IV.	Clothing, boots, etc. ..	2	2	13	..	13	280	170
V.	Books, printing, etc. ..	2	7	78	..	78	3,976	1,589
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	9	9	1,064	7	1,071	2,191	1,431
VII.	Building	8	26	490	87	577	6,886	6,284
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	171	199	53,193	4,850	58,043	907,767	1,086,904
IX.	Railway and tramway services	11	11	1,085	4	1,089	7,202	5,305
X.	Other land transport ..	1	5	90	200	290	3,190	2,486
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	16	22	791	87	878	22,217	21,789
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	5	55	654	88	742	4,648	3,231
XIV.	Miscellaneous	18	19	2,457	2,361	4,818	41,014	29,380
	Total Australia ..	274*	885	66,093	10,228	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506

* See note to table on page 104.

7. **Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1923.**—(i.) *General.*—With the exception of the year 1913, when the machinery for collection was incomplete, the number of disputes in 1923, viz., 274, was the lowest recorded. The working days lost, however, were much higher than in 1922 and 1921, when the disputes numbered 445 and 624 respectively. The table dealing with duration shows that, whereas for all specified limits up to two weeks and under four weeks the year 1923 was lower than 1922, the disputes lasting over four weeks largely accounted for the excess.

(ii.) *New South Wales.*—The preponderating position occupied by this State in the preceding tabulations is due entirely to disputes in the coal mining industry, no less than 157 out of the total of 171 for that industry in Australia having occurred in New South Wales.

The longest dispute for the year was that which affected fifteen coal-mines in the Northern coal-fields of New South Wales. It arose from an objection by the miners to the continued sitting in the district of a police magistrate who had judicially dealt with several miners in what was considered an unduly harsh manner. After a stoppage of 88 days, and a loss in wages of approximately £55,000, the men resumed work on antecedent conditions. Other disputes of outstanding importance in the coal-mining industry occurred at Abermain No. 1 Colleriery (General); Burwood Extended Colliery (Wages);

Stanford Merthyr Colliery; Kurri Kurri (Dismissals); Pelaw Main (Working Conditions); South Clifton (Working Conditions); Aberdare South Colliery, Cessnock (Employment); Richmond Main (Working Conditions).

(iii.) *Victoria.*—(*a*) *General.*—In this State there were disputes involving coal miners at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, and furniture makers in Melbourne. In the former case the dispute related to working conditions affecting the earning capacity of the men, who were out for 47 days at an estimated loss in wages of £90,000. In the furniture dispute the trouble was due to the successful application by the employers to disallow the award by the Wages Board on the ground that the Board had been irregularly appointed. The matter was settled by a guarantee to the workers that the Board would be legally reconstituted and retrospective payment made to the date of the original determination.

(*b*).—*The Police Dispute.*—A serious dispute occurred in connexion with the Victorian Police Force early in November, 1923. The trouble was due chiefly to the men's objection to certain working conditions, particularly to a recently-introduced system of supervision.

In consequence of the sudden refusal of duty by a large portion of the metropolitan force, the City of Melbourne was left practically without police protection. Advantage was taken of this by the unruly elements in the community, and many shop-fronts were wrecked and much promiscuous looting took place.

The Government met the situation by dismissing the disaffected members and replacing them by a temporary force known as the Special Constabulary Force. The places of those dismissed were subsequently filled by recruits who were taken on to the permanent staff.

The occurrence was not regarded by the authorities as a dispute in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but rather as a mutiny, and for that reason particulars of the dispute were not included in the tabulations of the Bureau.

It was officially stated that 637 members of the Force were dismissed in connexion with the trouble.

(iv.) *Queensland.*—In this State the only serious dispute was that of the Sewerage Workers, Brisbane (South Brisbane Sewerage). The dispute was due to the deduction of pay corresponding to a reduction of hours from 48 to 44. The same pay for the lessened hours was ultimately conceded.

(v.) *South Australia.*—In South Australia the principal dispute was that in which the motor drivers of the Metropolitan Abattoirs Board, Adelaide, were concerned. The question at issue was the difference between the wage as provided under the State Court Award and that under the Federal Award. The employees demanded the payment of the higher rate under the Federal Award, and the dispute was settled by the employers agreeing to pay an increased rate, though that rate was still lower than the Federal rate.

(vi.) *Western Australia.*—In this State the sewerage workers (Government Water Supply and Sewerage), Perth, were responsible for a dispute which resulted in a loss of 28,200 working days and £18,658 in wages. The workers objected to an award of the State Court which specified an increase in hours from 44 to 48 with a corresponding increase in wages. Work was ultimately resumed on the terms of the award.

8. **Industrial Disputes 1919 to 1923.**—(i.) *Australia.*—The following table shows the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for the years 1919 to 1923 in industrial groups :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1919 to 1923.†

Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscellaneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
1919 ..	94	12	231	67	56	460
1920 ..	89	17	316	75	57	554
1921 ..	30	9	509	46	30	624
1922 ..	69	4	307	45	20	445
1923* ..	44	8	171	28	23	274
1919 to 1923..	326	50	1,534	261	186	2,357
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.						
1919 ..	19,550	2,810	86,607	36,386	12,238	157,591
1920 ..	21,092	6,527	81,043	15,043	31,861	155,566
1921 ..	3,161	1,421	133,547	22,694	4,278	165,101
1922 ..	15,215	287	96,151	2,882	1,797	116,332
1923* ..	9,884	577	58,043	2,257	5,560	76,321
1919 to 1923..	68,902	11,622	455,391	79,262	55,734	670,911
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.						
1919 ..	272,405	124,003	1,820,694	1,898,900	181,736	4,303,738
1920 ..	367,296	103,373	1,944,038	626,826	545,734	3,587,267
1921 ..	47,385	36,406	467,867	666,517	68,010	1,286,185
1922 ..	366,134	3,720	383,414	85,693	19,724	858,685
1923* ..	153,053	6,886	907,767	32,609	45,662	1,145,977
1919 to 1923..	1,206,273	274,388	5,529,780	3,310,545	860,866	11,181,852
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919 ..	167,502	73,643	1,280,265	977,494	119,924	2,618,828
1920 ..	215,057	70,006	1,418,193	357,786	309,345	2,370,387
1921 ..	39,416	24,719	459,450	397,169	49,721	970,475
1922 ..	242,159	3,280	427,363	64,597	14,108	751,507
1923* ..	120,127	6,284	1,086,904	29,580	32,611	1,275,506
1919 to 1923..	784,261	177,932	4,672,175	1,826,626	525,709	7,986,703

* See note to table on page 104. † Footnote on page 103 does not apply to this table.

(ii.) *States.*—The following table gives particulars of the number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1919 to 1923, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages.

Industrial Disputes—States, 1919 to 1923.*

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total. Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales ..	1919	267	678	64,956	35,040	99,996	4,324,686	2,856,259
	1920	349	650	68,033	22,349	90,382	587,156	432,988
	1921	535	567	108,573	29,921	138,494	547,838	493,267
	1922	342	657	88,257	14,042	102,299	586,520	579,491
	1923	†200	601	54,809	5,390	60,199	892,306	1,038,519
Victoria	1919	62	372	15,169	7,437	22,606	733,333	392,796
	1920	53	809	15,274	24,534	39,808	783,286	465,244
	1921	20	118	4,119	2,161	6,280	109,595	69,629
	1922	29	412	5,819	311	6,130	64,701	47,695
	1923	†29	133	6,279	771	7,050	98,880	108,512
Queensland	1919	69	295	9,078	6,336	15,414	586,661	327,537
	1920	55	71	3,775	2,033	5,808	68,298	44,943
	1921	33	97	3,367	1,512	4,879	95,560	69,793
	1922	38	49	2,611	620	3,231	36,730	32,589
	1923	†25	36	2,724	340	3,064	55,131	53,081
South Australia ..	1919	32	75	4,437	3,409	7,846	238,378	127,303
	1920	40	126	4,732	1,067	5,799	232,402	140,326
	1921	19	45	2,158	1,002	3,160	57,038	37,315
	1922	19	229	2,294	929	3,223	114,334	43,222
	1923	10	23	806	975	1,781	25,971	20,440
Western Australia ..	1919	20	157	5,516	4,460	9,976	359,987	213,867
	1920	45	434	9,095	2,918	12,013	146,640	108,055
	1921	12	56	1,906	10,157	12,063	145,103	86,038
	1922	8	91	643	163	806	43,472	38,208
	1923	†6	88	1,255	2,752	4,007	72,274	53,408
Tasmania	1919	5	127	1,098	588	1,686	63,271	32,738
	1920	12	14	1,610	146	1,756	54,283	32,160
	1921	5	5	75	150	225	1,483	986
	1922	5	5	382	4	386	9,284	7,497
	1923	3	3	197	..	197	1,093	1,296
Fed. Cap. Territory	1922	2	2	217	..	217	2,604	2,035
	1923	1	1	23	..	23	322	250
Northern Territory	1919	5	9	46	21	67	1,910	1,436
	1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1922	2	2	40	..	40	1,040	770
	1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	1919	460	1,713	100,300	57,291	157,591	6,308,226	3,951,936
	1920	554	2,104	102,519	53,047	155,566	1,872,065	1,223,716
	1921	624	888	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028
	1922	445	1,447	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
	1923	†274	885	66,093	10,228	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506

* See footnote *, page 103. † See footnote *, page 104.

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In 1914 the proportion rose to 55 per cent., and in 1915 to 57 per cent. In 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919, however, there were decreases,

the figures representing 47, 45, 45, and 50 per cent. of the total number of disputes during the respective years. In 1920 the proportion rose to 57 per cent., in 1921 to over 81 per cent., in 1922 to 69 per cent., and in 1923 to 62 per cent. The number of workers in the mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any other State, but after making allowance on this account the proportion of industrial disputes occurring in New South Wales is greater than in the remaining States.

9. **Duration of Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishments involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly), and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(*a*) One day or less ; (*b*) two days and more than one day ; (*c*) three days and more than two days ; (*d*) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (*e*) one week and under two weeks ; (*f*) two weeks and under four weeks ; (*g*) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (*h*) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement of a dispute is reached, and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (*a*) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment ; (*b*) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed ; and (*c*) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople have been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been noticed in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another, a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(ii.) *States, etc.*, 1923.—The following table gives particulars for each State regarding duration of industrial disputes in 1923. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1922 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 13.

Duration of Industrial Disputes—States, 1923.*

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less	85	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	92
2 days and more than 1 day	24	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	32
3 days and more than 2 days	15	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	25
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	26	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	34
1 week and less than 2 weeks	24	5	3	4	2	1	..	..	39
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	9	4	3	3	..	..	..	1	20
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	10	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	18
8 weeks and over	7	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	14
Total	*200	*29	*25	10	*6	3	..	1	*274
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1 day and less	29,019	685	100	11	..	93	..	..	29,908
2 days and more than 1 day	5,975	1,556	..	134	..	16	..	..	7,681
3 days and more than 2 days	2,017	467	458	..	..	..	..	..	2,942
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	4,966	942	1,012	22	82	..	..	..	7,024
1 week and less than 2 weeks	4,906	1,601	257	345	3,418	88	..	..	10,615
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1,996	141	552	1,269	..	..	..	23	3,981
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	4,017	1,635	459	..	..	..	..	..	6,111
8 weeks and over	7,303	23	226	..	507	..	..	..	8,059
Total	60,199	7,050	3,064	1,781	4,007	197	..	23	76,321
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1 day and less	28,854	620	100	11	..	93	..	..	29,678
2 days and more than 1 day	11,988	2,987	..	268	..	32	..	..	15,275
3 days and more than 2 days	6,051	1,384	1,333	..	..	..	..	..	8,768
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	21,494	3,768	5,060	88	340	..	..	..	30,750
1 week and less than 2 weeks	36,957	10,631	2,104	3,690	32,386	968	..	..	86,736
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	35,727	2,281	8,600	21,914	..	..	..	322	68,844
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	97,737	76,105	16,774	..	..	..	..	..	190,616
8 weeks and over	653,498	1,104	21,160	..	39,548	..	..	..	715,310
Total	892,306	98,880	55,131	25,971	72,274	1,093	..	322	1,145,977
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 day and less	34,431	677	130	8	..	112	..	..	35,358
2 days and more than 1 day	13,952	1,945	..	300	..	22	..	..	16,219
3 days and more than 2 days	7,046	1,066	1,247	..	..	..	..	..	9,359
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	24,738	3,454	4,240	41	310	..	..	..	32,783
1 week and less than 2 weeks	41,904	8,302	2,049	2,856	21,932	1,162	..	..	78,205
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	41,755	1,312	7,775	17,235	..	..	..	250	68,327
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	90,498	90,902	16,123	..	..	..	..	..	197,523
8 weeks and over	784,195	854	21,517	..	31,166	..	..	..	837,732
Total	1,038,519	108,512	53,081	20,440	53,408	1,296	..	250	1,275,506

* See note to table on page 104.

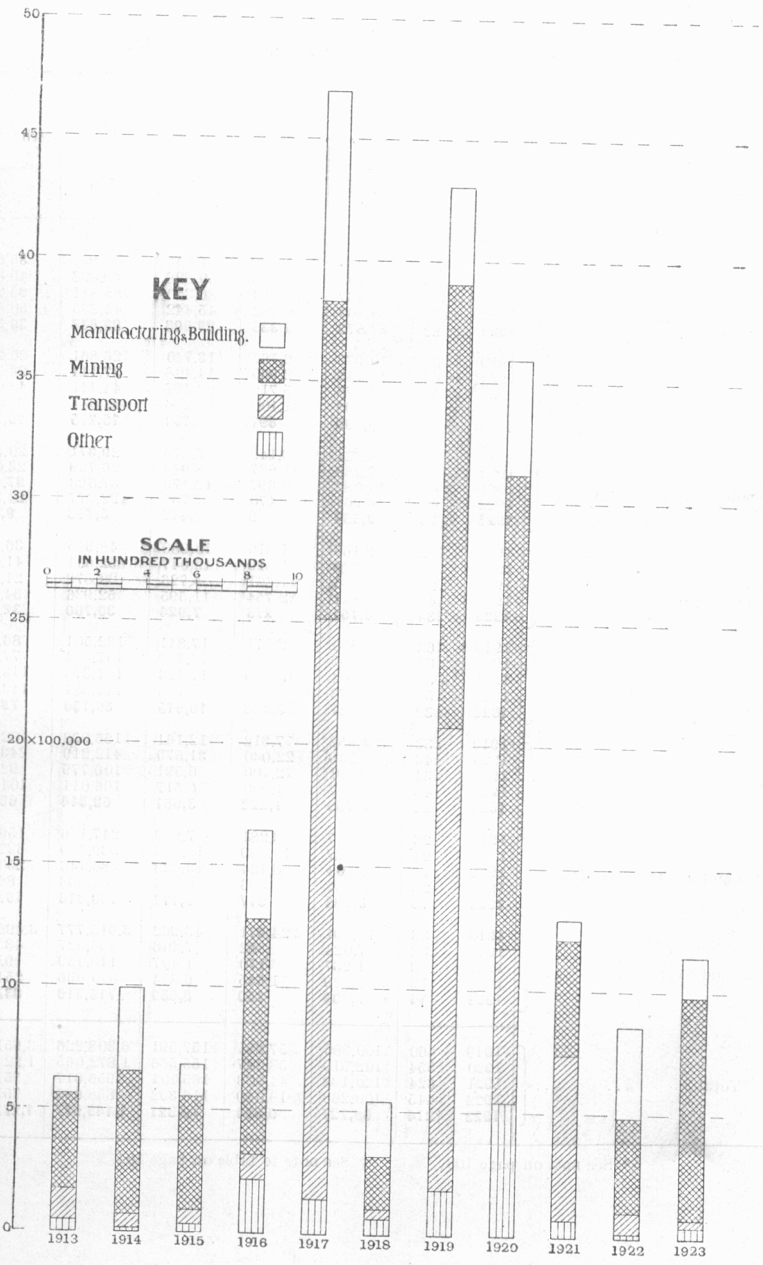
(iii.) *Australia* 1919 *to* 1923.—Particulars for Australia for the years 1919 to 1923 are given in the table appended :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1919 to 1923.*

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1919	154	29,218	11,825	41,043	40,977	35,639
	1920	226	40,603	10,225	50,828	49,862	49,610
	1921	332	70,437	15,913	86,350	85,841	95,235
	1922	155	38,460	6,982	45,442	45,235	50,615
	1923	**92**	**27,573**	**2,335**	**29,908**	**29,678**	**35,358**
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1919	59	10,973	2,767	13,740	26,561	20,210
	1920	62	11,443	2,965	14,408	27,114	23,705
	1921	90	16,778	5,719	22,497	44,441	48,056
	1922	57	15,196	1,100	16,296	32,041	35,876
	1923	**32**	**6,790**	**891**	**7,681**	**15,275**	**16,219**
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1919	36	6,724	3,149	9,873	29,371	20,944
	1920	43	7,286	1,687	8,973	26,739	23,056
	1921	60	10,082	2,397	12,479	37,093	37,418
	1922	41	6,267	1,470	7,737	22,977	24,362
	1923	**25**	**2,934**	**8**	**2,942**	**8,768**	**9,359**
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1919	52	9,165	1,815	10,980	48,935	36,147
	1920	58	10,228	1,819	12,047	52,601	41,572
	1921	27	3,365	1,361	4,726	20,879	21,537
	1922	45	8,841	2,754	11,595	52,936	54,923
	1923	**34**	**6,751**	**273**	**7,024**	**30,750**	**32,783**
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1919	68	15,670	2,171	17,841	132,501	86,101
	1920	66	10,359	3,100	13,459	107,364	77,022
	1921	54	8,904	8,519	17,423	161,379	113,856
	1922	59	18,573	532	19,105	144,581	143,558
	1923	**39**	**6,817**	**3,798**	**10,615**	**86,736**	**78,205**
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1919	32	4,852	7,312	12,164	166,998	102,428
	1920	43	9,549	22,030	31,579	412,219	243,031
	1921	34	3,891	2,700	6,591	106,779	92,324
	1922	43	5,417	1,200	6,617	106,011	101,764
	1923	**20**	**2,759**	**1,222**	**3,981**	**68,844**	**68,327**
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1919	26	4,707	3,281	7,988	247,106	159,921
	1920	24	6,027	10,839	16,866	539,639	332,125
	1921	18	5,504	8,124	13,628	386,746	253,144
	1922	26	2,280	386	2,666	84,838	86,179
	1923	**18**	**5,194**	**917**	**6,111**	**190,616**	**197,523**
8 weeks and over	1919	33	18,991	24,971	43,962	5,615,777	3,490,546
	1920	32	7,024	382	7,406	656,527	433,595
	1921	9	1,237	170	1,407	113,459	95,458
	1922	19	5,229	1,645	6,874	370,066	254,230
	1923	**14**	**7,909**	**150**	**8,059**	**715,310**	**837,732**
Total	1919	460	100,300	57,291	157,591	6,308,226	3,951,936
	1920	554	102,519	53,047	155,566	1,872,065	1,223,716
	1921	624	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028
	1922	445	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
	1923	**†274**	**66,727**	**9,594**	**76,321**	**1,145,977**	**1,275,506**

* See note on page 103. † See note to table on page 104.

Industrial Disputes.—Working days Lost in Industrial Groups, 1913-1923.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

10. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, in which case the claim, which is fully or partially satisfied, and results in a resumption of work, is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) employment of particular classes or persons; (4) working conditions; (5) trade unionism; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes. The first five are subdivided as follows to meet varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings :—

Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

1. Wages.
   - (*a*) For increase.
   - (*b*) Against decrease.
   - (*c*) System of payment.
   - (*d*) Readjustment of Rates.
   - (*e*) Other wage questions.

2. Hours of Labour.
   - (*a*) For reduction.
   - (*b*) Other questions concerning hours.

3. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.
   - (*a*) Employment of women instead of men.
   - (*b*) Employment of apprentices.
   - (*c*) For reinstatement of discharged employees.
   - (*d*) Against employment of certain officials.
   - (*e*) Other questions concerning employment.

4. Working Conditions and Discipline
   - (*a*) For change.
   - (*b*) Against change.
   - (*c*) Other.

5. Trade Unionism.
   - (*a*) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
   - (*b*) Other union questions.

6. Sympathy.

7. Other Causes.*

(ii.) *Causes in each State,* 1923.—In the following tables particulars for the year 1923 are classified under the various headings.

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following :—(*a*) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (*b*) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheeler and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (*c*) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (*d*) to witness some amusement; or (*e*) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—States, etc., 1923.*

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1. **Wages**—									
(*a*) For increase ..	18	6	3	6	1	1	..	..	35
(*b*) Against decrease ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(*c*) Other wage questions	26	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	37
2. **Hours of Labour**—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	10
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
3. **Trade Unionism**—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
(*b*) Other union questions	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons**	42	11	9	2	2	1	..	1	68
5. **Working conditions** ..	48	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	57
6. **Sympathetic**	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
7. **Other causes**	33	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	37
Total	200	29	25	10	6	3	..	1	*274
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
1. **Wages**—									
(*a*) For increase ..	5,177	2,315	640	1,562	34	88	..	..	9,816
(*b*) Against decrease ..	163	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
(*c*) Other wage questions	7,377	880	423	..	..	16	..	..	8,696
2. **Hours of Labour**—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	3,168	..	500	..	2,820	..	..	..	6,488
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	12	..	..	..	473	..	..	..	485
3. **Trade Unionism**—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	461	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	473
(*b*) Other union questions	2,100	185	25	..	..	..	..	..	2,310
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	8,195	1,150	995	145	668	93	..	23	11,269
5. **Working conditions** ..	12,661	2,509	435	..	..	..	..	..	15,605
6. **Sympathetic**	875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	875
7. **Other causes**	20,010	..	46	74	..	..	..	..	20,130
Total ..	60,199	7,050	3,064	1,781	4,007	197	..	23	76,321
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1. **Wages**—									
(*a*) For increase ..	18,542	13,702	3,040	24,749	3,492	968	..	..	64,493
(*b*) Against decrease ..	852	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,012
(*c*) Other wage questions	51,595	4,534	25,588	..	..	32	..	..	81,749
2. **Hours of Labour**—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	65,607	..	8,000	..	28,200	..	..	..	101,807
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	36	..	..	..	36,056	..	..	..	36,092
3. **Trade Unionism**—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	724	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	784
(*b*) Other union questions	14,273	245	3,225	..	..	..	..	..	17,743
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	48,883	3,070	5,981	279	4,466	93	..	322	63,094
5. **Working conditions** ..	48,700	77,169	8,961	..	..	..	..	..	134,830
6. **Sympathetic**	6,357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,357
7. **Other causes**	636,737	..	336	943	..	..	..	..	638,016
Total ..	892,306	98,880	55,131	25,971	72,274	1,093	..	322	1,145,977
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.									
1. **Wages**—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(*a*) For increase ..	21,350	11,211	2,271	19,582	1,220	1,162	..	..	56,796
(*b*) Against decrease ..	606	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
(*c*) Other wage questions	61,721	3,329	26,458	..	..	22	..	..	91,530
2. **Hours of Labour**—									
(*a*) For reduction ..	50,705	..	7,167	..	18,658	..	..	..	76,530
(*b*) Other disputes re hours	26	..	..	..	29,946	..	..	..	29,972
3. **Trade Unionism**—									
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	647	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	687
(*b*) Other union questions	17,117	184	2,890	..	..	..	..	..	20,191
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	57,030	2,079	5,399	308	3,544	112	..	250	68,722
5. **Working conditions** ..	57,613	91,639	8,641	..	..	..	..	..	157,893
6. **Sympathetic**	7,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,430
7. **Other causes**	764,274	..	255	550	..	..	..	..	765,079
Total ..	1,038,519	108,512	53,081	20,440	53,408	1,296	..	250	1,275,506

* See note to table on page 104.

(iii.) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1923.*—The following table gives similar information for Australia in the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes in Australia, 1913 to 1923.*

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. Wages—								
(*a*) For increase ..	42	53	54	99	94	19	15	35
(*b*) Against decrease ..	4	1	4	2	..	2	18	4
(*c*) Other wage questions	31	69	69	100	106	161	83	37
2. **Hours of Labour**								
(*a*) For reduction ..	3	2	1	4	16	12	12	10
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	7	8	11	5	9	16	2	2
3. **Trade Unionism**— ..								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	26	7	19	20	5	6	4
(*b*) Other union questions	5	32	19	29	27	22	15	11
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	44	90	92	118	135	169	155	68
5. **Working conditions** ..	51	81	34	54	106	162	89	57
6. **Sympathetic**	5	57	1	6	2	13	8	9
7. **Other causes**	8	25	6	24	39	43	41	37
Total	208	444	298	460	554	624	445	†274
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
1. **Wages**—								
(*a*) For increase ..	8,633	7,135	7,095	58,532	41,748	2,659	843	9,816
(*b*) Against decrease ..	563	21	57	667	..	850	4,432	174
(*c*) Other wage questions	7,160	18,894	12,737	26,222	21,139	52,704	24,459	8,696
2. **Hours of Labour**—								
(*a*) For reduction ..	460	1,004	26	578	20,758	2,313	5,935	6,488
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	1,819	2,576	4,214	961	2,137	2,113	124	485
3. **Trade Unionism**—								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	6,182	710	9,001	2,752	1,353	1,072	473
(*b*) Other union questions	1,418	17,320	6,673	17,509	7,534	6,607	4,264	2,310
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	11,370	15,445	14,576	21,488	26,163	45,408	36,194	11,269
5. **Working conditions** ..	10,785	19,021	7,757	11,582	21,204	35,790	27,334	15,605
6. **Sympathetic**	947	76,076	200	3,080	1,397	3,251	1,119	875
7. **Other Causes**	1,758	10,296	2,394	7,971	10,734	12,053	10,556	20,130
Total	50,283	173,970	56,439	157,591	155,566	165,101	116,332	76,321
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. **Wages**—								
(*a*) For increase ..	100,069	56,083	198,323	5,403,581	793,935	13,731	8,694	64,493
(*b*) Against decrease ..	9,438	42	316	10,013	..	25,700	154,791	1,012
(*c*) Other wage questions	78,183	225,080	97,561	96,118	101,219	192,858	149,129	81,749
2. **Hours of Labour**—								
(*a*) For reduction ..	2,774	78,016	312	10,372	534,458	13,315	164,794	101,807
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	15,111	62,560	20,551	15,760	37,486	13,260	1,701	36,092
3. **Trade Unionism**—								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	87,600	21,894	279,804	24,900	17,890	5,485	784
(*b*) Other union questions	32,388	572,949	24,341	329,205	21,999	117,199	18,976	17,743
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	191,723	47,297	113,466	87,225	129,215	431,130	198,256	63,094
5. **Working conditions** ..	73,562	211,971	93,468	32,029	128,967	69,732	123,665	134,830
6. **Sympathetic**	24,066	3,239,798	7,200	21,050	72,940	6,150	9,438	6,357
7. **Other causes**	5,212	18,262	3,421	23,069	26,946	55,652	23,756	638,016
Total	623,528	4,599,658	580,853	6,308,226	1,872,065	956,617	858,685	1,145,977

* See footnote * page 103.
† See note to table on page 104.

The main causes of industrial disputes are " wage " questions, " working conditions " and " employment of particular classes or persons." In each year of the period 1913–1923, the number of dislocations over wages exceeded those for any other cause. In 1913 wage questions represented 37 per cent. of the total number of stoppages, as compared with 36 per cent. in 1914 ; 36 per cent. in 1915 ; 45 per cent. in 1916 ; 28 per cent. in 1917 ; 43 per cent. in 1918 ; 44 per cent. in 1919 ; 36 per cent. in 1920 ; 29 per cent. in 1921 ; 26 per cent. in 1922, and 28 per cent. in 1923. The majority of the disputes classified under the heading, " Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. " Sympathetic " disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917 and 1921. The figures for the year 1917 were abnormal, the disputes in connexion with the introduction of the " time-card system " in the railway workshops in New South Wales being mainly responsible.

11. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. They come within one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

(*a*) In favour of workpeople.

(*b*) In favour of employer.

(*c*) Compromise.

(*d*) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(*a*) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (*b*) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (*c*) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (*d*) Indefinite, when, for example, employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained, or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of " Sympathetic " disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally " Indefinite " except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit

(ii.) *Results in each State,* 1923.—The following table gives results for each State and Territory for the year 1923.

Industrial Disputes in each State—Results, 1923.*

State or Territory	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	44	129	13	8	7,013	48,630	2,139	1,784	16,069	835,530	15,069	2,392
Victoria ..	16	8	4	..	2,877	1,037	3,109	..	10,310	2,681	85,565	..
Queensland ..	7	11	6	..	1,334	1,077	528	..	11,868	7,648	31,490	..
South Australia	5	4	1	..	1,549	221	11	..	23,379	2,581	11	..
Western Australia	2	4	..	..	46	3,961	..	..	3,552	68,722	..	..
Tasmania ..	2	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	125	..	..	
N. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F. C. Territory..	1	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	322	..	..	..
Total, Aust.*†	77	156	24	8	12,951	54,926	5,787	1,784	65,625	917,162	132,135	2,392

*NOTE.—The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1923, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables (for similar particulars in respect of 1922 see previous Report) :—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estabs.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
New South Wales	6	6	633	23,246	27,893
Victoria	1	1	27	324	256
Queensland	1	1	125	4,125	4,950
Tasmania	1	1	88	968	1,162
Total	9	9	873	28,663	34,261

† See note to table on page 104.

(iii.) *Australia*, 1923.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the year 1923.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1923.

Cause.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(*a*) For increase	20	12	1	..	4,380	4,316	915	..	38,426	10,270	6,405	..
(*b*) Against decrease ..	3	..	1	..	137	..	37	..	901	..	111	..
(*c*) Other wage questions ..	6	24	5	..	713	6,532	1,240	..	2,680	46,042	26,829	..
Hours of Labour												
(*a*) For reduction	2	7	1	..	523	5,939	26	..	8,161	93,568	78	..
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours ..	..	2	..	..	..	485	..	..	..	36,092	..	..
Trade Unionism—												
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists	2	2	..	..	381	92	..	..	429	355	..	..
(*a*) Other union questions ..	2	3	1	4	585	732	25	876	1,045	8,511	3,225	914
Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	22	34	10	..	1,799	7,940	1,362	..	3,942	41,880	14,892	..
Working conditions ..	16	33	5	1	3,877	9,331	2,182	18	9,363	38,209	80,595	18
Sympathetic ..	3	6	..	..	177	698	..	..	299	6,058	..	..
Other Causes ..	1	33	..	3	379	18,861	..	890	379	636,177	..	1,460
Total*† ..	77	156	24	8	12,951	54,926	5,787	1,784	65,625	917,162	132,135	2,392

* See note to table on page 104. † See note * to table above.

(iv.) *Australia, 1919 to 1923.*†—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the nine years 1919–1923, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia, 1919 to 1923.†

Year.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1919 ..	154	157	140	9	54,810	43,140	55,445	4,196	2,398,252	406,361	3,483,571	20,042
1920 ..	183	199	168	4	30,399	61,947	62,811	409	180,345	911,156	777,175	3,389
1921 ..	126	274	216	8	25,244	63,380	73,887	2,590	76,381	162,331	714,501	3,404
1922 ..	81	268	82	2	18,050	77,785	16,366	81	175,379	383,342	132,615	738
1923* ..	77	156	24	8	12,951	54,926	5,787	1,784	65,625	917,162	132,135	2,392

* See notes on pages 104 and 117. † See note page 103.

In the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers, but in later years, however, the position was reversed. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading " Indefinite " had to be adopted.

12. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i.) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

(i.) By negotiation.
(ii.) Under State Industrial Act.
(iii.) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
(iv.) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
(v.) By closing down establishment permanently.
(vi.) By other methods.

The first three classes are divided as follows :—

(i.) By negotiation—
  (*a*) Direct negotiation between employers and employees or their representatives.
  (*b*) Intervention or assistance of third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.

(ii.) Under State Industrial Acts—
  (*a*) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  (*b*) By reference to Board or Court.

(iii.) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
  (*a*) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  (*b*) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, " Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with " Other Causes " and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii.) *States*, 1923.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages in 1923, according to method of settlement :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1923.*

Method of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	96	18	14	7	3	1	..	1	140
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	12	6	5	..	2	..	..	..	25
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
By reference to Board or Court	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
By Filling places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
By Closing down Establishment permanently	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
By other methods	82	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	86
Total*	194	28	24	10	6	2	..	1	*265
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	21,387	5,250	1,335	1,445	680	93	..	23	30,213
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	7,504	1,509	757	..	507	..	..	..	10,277
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	..	..	325	290	..	..	..	..	615
By reference to Board or Court	44	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	544
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	..	55	..	3	..	..	..	..	58
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	200	50	22	43	..	..	..	..	315
By Closing down Establishment permanently	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
By other methods ..	30,413	159	..	..	2,820	16	..	..	33,408
Total	59,566	7,023	2,939	1,781	4,007	109	..	23	75,448

* See notes pages 104 and 117.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1923—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	101,968	91,715	8,733	22,146	4,526	93	..	322	229,503
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	525,816	5,897	11,668	..	39,548	..	..	..	582,929
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	..	..	22,341	3,190	..	..	..	..	25,531
By reference to Board or Court	484	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	8,484
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	..	440	..	33	..	..	..	..	473
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	1,351	300	264	602	..	..	..	..	2,517
By Closing down Establishment permanently	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
By other methods ..	239,423	204	..	..	28,200	32	..	..	267,859
*Total	869,060	98,556	51,006	25,971	72,274	125	..	322	1,117,314
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	118,485	103,344	8,650	17,634	3,584	112	..	250	252,059
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	630,456	4,229	10,437	..	31,166	..	..	..	676,288
Under State Industrial Act—									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	..	..	21,672	2,486	..	..	..	..	24,158
By reference to Board or Court	369	..	7,167	..	..	..	..	..	7,536
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	..	330	..	20	..	..	..	..	350
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	1,107	125	205	300	..	..	..	..	1,737
By Closing down Establishment permanently	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
By other methods ..	260,196	228	..	..	18,658	22	..	..	279,104
*Total	1,010,626	108,256	48,131	20,440	53,408	134	..	250	1,241,245

* See notes pages 104 and 117.

(iii.) *Australia, 1913 to 1923.**—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Method of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1923.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.†
				NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	234	171	291	380	412	249	140
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	17	38	21	35	25	65	52	25
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	19	12	20	33	33	18	7	4
By reference to Board or Court	22	13	14	5	8	4	7	2
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	4	3	8	9	8	11	5	2
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	13	36	26	22	22	10	11	5
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	4	8	7	4	2	6	1
By other methods ..	13	104	30	58	74	102	96	86
Total	208	444	298	460	554	624	433	†265
				NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.				
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	49,512	34,680	76,070	101,404	93,912	62,000	30,213
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	23,338	4,155	47,849	6,278	20,775	15,554	10,277
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	6,505	6,295	2,958	6,926	9,312	11,229	1,222	615
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	2,779	3,392	1,380	1,711	1,083	1,128	544
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	659	1,490	3,042	1,997	766	12,037	446	58
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	658	17,780	1,933	2,202	2,141	334	790	315
By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..	170	434	538	401	182	53	171	18
By other methods ..	2,988	72,342	5,741	20,766	33,772	25,678	30,971	33,408
Total	50,283	173,970	56,439	157,591	155,566	165,101	112,282	†75,448

* See note page 103.

† See notes pages 104 and 117.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1923*—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1922.	1923.*
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	551,484	222,846	632,269	827,985	245,765	353,336	229,503
By intervention, or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	26,335	863,896	37,444	5,379,655	217,916	156,076	187,164	582,929
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	159,799	57,559	94,557	69,436	136,735	16,016	25,531
By reference to Board or Court	221,769	48,352	151,472	8,460	19,236	22,752	13,767	8,484
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	2,105	33,396	23,289	74,018	34,205	327,048	8,081	473
**By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out .. .. ..

any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

13. **Interstate Disputes.**—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations, and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

Both of the 1917 disputes were due to causes which could not well be brought before the Arbitration Court, the disputes being more susceptible to mutual agreement between the men and their employers. The trouble in the Railway Workshops involved a large number of sympathy strikes, full particulars of which appear in Labour Report, No 8, pp. 121–127.

The second table relates to the same disputes, but gives some additional particulars to those contained in the first table.

No. 1—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1923.

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				£
1917.				
Glass Bottle Makers—				
Protest against non-payment for defective bottles, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales	1,000	67,000	36,250
	Victoria ..	642	31,700	17,600
	South Australia	200	14,000	1,000
Total	..	1,842	112,700	54,850
Railway Workshop Employees—	New South Wales	77,357	3,071,000	1,780,000
(Introduction of a card system for job costing in Workshops), Railway Employees in New South Wales, seamen and wharf labourers in all States, coal miners in New New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and other trades were affected, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	Victoria ..	14,200	637,300	325,500
	Queensland ..	2,350	123,600	62,000
	South Australia	1,900	14,100	7,400
	Western Australia	1,200	84,100	42,300
	Tasmania ..	500	32,150	15,800
Total	..	97,507	3,962,250	2,233,000
1918.	NIL.			
1919.				
Seamen—	New South Wales	7,700	695,500	358,100
(Increased Wages), Queensland Seamen came out in February, the remainder in May, 1919.	Victoria ..	2,190	197,920	106,370
	Queensland ..	2,770	359,430	185,430
	South Australia	1,705	128,975	62,155
	Western Australia	985	73,520	35,840
	Tasmania ..	655	57,180	27,785
Total	..	16,005	1,512,525	775,680
Marine Engineers—	New South Wales	5,150	302,450	167,065
(Claim for 35 per cent. increase in wages), 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	Victoria ..	2,695	159,090	87,755
	Queensland ..	1,322	77,520	42,475
Total	..	9,167	539,060	297,295
1920.				
Building Trade Employees—	New South Wales	2,500	25,000	17,000
(Against Saturday work), 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	Victoria ..	2,000	48,000	33,000
	South Australia	300	7,710	5,000
Total	..	4,800	80,710	55,000
Marine Stewards—Pantrymen—	New South Wales	6,200	204,800	125,435
(Claim for 8 hour day and increase overtime rates), 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	Victoria ..	2,330	75,920	43,270
	Queensland ..	1,373	42,232	25,295
	South Australia	673	20,522	12,650
Total	..	10,576	343,474	206,650
1921, 1922 and 1923.	NIL			

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1923.

Dispute.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Glass Bottle Makers, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Protest against non-payment for defective bottles	An acceptance of payment of half their original demand was finally agreed to by employees	Conference between employers & employees with assistance of an arbitrator
Railway Workshop Employees, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales	Protest against introduction of the card system for job costing in workshops	Work resumed on antecedent conditions (Government terms). Card system to be given a trial for three months, after which to be subject of special inquiry	By negotiations with assistance of Secretary for Labour and Industry
Railway Employees other than Workshop Employees	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Partly by voluntary return to work, and partly by filling of men's places
Industries other than Government Railways whose employees were affected	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Seamen, Waterside Workers, Tally Clerks	All States	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Other Industries affected	Victoria	(*a*) Closing down of various works through shortage of supplies, and (*b*) refusal of the various unions to handle goods which had been handled by non-unionists on the waterfront	Work resumed on varying conditions in relation to industries	(*a*) On resumption of supplies (*b*) By the replacement of non-union labour by unionists on waterfront
Seamen, Queensland. Seamen came out in February and the remainder in May. Strike terminated on 26th August, 1919	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Demand for increase of 35s. per lunar month; increase of 1s. per hour on overtime rates; 6-hour day in port. Insurance of £500 against death and compensation for illness	Wages increased by 35s. per month. Leave of absence and overtime increased, and other concessions	By round table conference summoned by Commonwealth Government
Marine Engineers, 13/12/19 to 26/2/20	New South Wales Victoria Queensland	Demand for increased rates and altered conditions of work and rates of overtime	Increased rates granted. Other matters to be dealt with by Tribunal	By negotiations and intervention of a distinctive third party
Building Trade Employees, 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Against Saturday work. For reduction from 48 to 44 hours	Parties summoned in order to record agitation for reduced hours	Men decided by ballot to return to work on employers' terms
Marine Stewards and Pantrymen 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	Demand for 8 hours a day, and increased overtime	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Stewards voluntarily offered to resume work

CHAPTER XIV.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. **General.**—As pointed out in Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), the systems of registration of applications for work and applications from employers are not uniform in the States, and comparisons of the figures relating to the operations of the Labour Bureaux, are, therefore, subject to limitations.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the years 1919 to 1923. The figures for Western Australia included in this table and in subsequent tables refer to the year ending 30th June, 1923 ; those for other States are for calendar years :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in Australia, during the Years 1919 to 1923.

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.*	Received during Period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	
1919	5,994	98,527	104,521	†459	†43,775	44,234	53,040
1920	7,475	124,429	131,904	†356	†61,328	61,684	62,699
1921	7,669	131,867	139,536	†797	†49,824	50,621	58,328
1922	8,304	134,750	143,054	‡744	‡59,968	60,712	58,351
1923	8,848	116,752	125,600	†655	‡56,627	57,282	57,438

* Exclusive of W.A.
† Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas.
‡ Exclusive of Vic., S.A. and Tas.

Compared with 1922 the number of applications for employment received during 1923 decreased by 13.4 per cent., while the decrease in the number of positions filled was 1.6 per cent. In regard to applications from employers, the number received during 1923 shows a decrease of 5.6 per cent.

3. **Details for each State.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1923 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled, 1923.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales	80	35,442	35,522	478	32,802	33,280	27,831
Victoria	883	11,714	12,597	*	*	*	2,104
Queensland ..	7,156	47,994	55,150	177	15,451	15,628	14,864
South Australia ..	215	10,097	10,312	*	*	*	3,978
Western Australia	*	9,985	9,985	*	8,374	8,374	6,989
Tasmania ..	514	1,520	2,034	*	*	*	1,672
Total ..	†8,848	116,752	125,600	‡655	§56,627	57,282	57,438

* Not available. † Exclusive of W.A. ‡ Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A., and Tas. § Exclusive of Vic., S.A., and Tas.

The percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States were :—New South Wales, 78 ; Victoria, 17 ; Queensland, 27 ; South Australia, 39 ; Western Australia, 70 ; Tasmania, 82 ; and all States combined 46 per cent.

4. **Details in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives details for the year 1923 in industrial groups :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled—Industrial Groups, 1923.

Industrial Group.	*Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.‡	Received during Year.§	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Workers, etc.	17	259	276	..	166	166	211
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	436	4,674	5,110	44	665	709	1,058
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	82	928	1,010	1	438	439	142
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	9	985	994	28	373	401	287
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	5	142	147	..	34	34	37
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	8	333	341	..	272	272	227
VII. Building	378	4,747	5,125	10	2,858	2,868	2,982
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	131	888	1,019	4	460	464	497
IX. Rail and Tram Services	312	16,943	17,255	..	7,827	7,827	11,341
X. Other Land Transport	4	765	769	1	457	458	430
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	4	123	127	..	284	284	288
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	879	10,313	11,192	116	10,962	11,078	10,183
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	68	10,638	10,706	445	17,739	18,184	13,242
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	6,515	55,029	61,544	6	14,092	14,098	16,513
Total ..	8,848	†116,752	125,600 †	655	56,627	57,282	57,438

* Exclusive of W.A. † Inclusive of W.A. ‡ Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas. § Exclusive of Vic., S.A., and Tas.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in other States. Thus, of the positions filled in Group IX. (Rail and Tramway Services), 15 per cent. were filled in New South Wales, 54 per cent. in Queensland, and 30 per cent. in South Australia. In Victoria, in this group, only 52 positions were filled, and in Tasmania only 25, and in Western Australia none. Practically the whole of the positions filled in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.) were in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia. Of the positions filled in this group, 11,189, or 84 per cent., as against 11,557, or 85 per cent. in 1922 were for female domestic workers, and the whole of these positions, with the exception of 55 in Tasmania, were filled in the three States mentioned, which alone make special provisions for female workers.

5. **Details by Sexes.**—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the year 1923.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, Australia, 1923.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.*	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.†	Received during Year.‡	Total.	
Males	8,839	104,559	113,398	201	39,641	39,842	45,366
Females	9	12,193	12,202	454	16,986	17,440	12,072
Total ..	8,848	116,752	125,600	655	56,627	57,282	57,438

* Exclusive of W.A.
† Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas.
‡ Exclusive of Vic., S.A. and Tas.

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1923, 90.3 per cent. (against 91.4 per cent. in 1922) were made by males, and 9.7 per cent. by females. The percentage of positions filled for males was 79.0 per cent. (against 78.6 per cent. in 1922), and for females, 21.0 per cent.

For every 1,000 applications for employment from male workers, 400 positions were filled in 1923, as against 354 in 1922, while the number of positions found for female workers for every 1,000 applications was 989.

SECTION XV.—ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

1. **General.**—The following table shows the number of immigrants the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments up to the end of the year 1917, and the number arriving in each year since that date.

Assisted Immigration.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants, Australia, to the end of the year 1923.

Particulars.	To end of 1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	839,121	426	245	9,059	14,682	24,258	26,645	914,436

For the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. In 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number was small, and in 1919 was only 245. Increases are shown in the years 1920 to 1922, and a further increase in 1923, when the total reached 26,645.

2. **Immigrants to each State.**—The next table shows the numbers of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1923 :—

Assisted Immigration.—Numbers arriving in each State, 1923.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Selected	Male	731	4,965	901	770	5,101	80	12,548
	Female	253	683	86	185	1,537	75	2,819
Nominated	Male	1,922	1,724	717	384	488	118	5,353
	Female	2,099	2,132	673	372	528	121	5,925
Total ..		5,005	9,504	2,377	1,711	7,654	394	26,645

3. **Immigrants in Industrial Groups.**—The following table gives the number of assisted immigrants of each sex classified in industrial groups, dependents being specified separately :—

Assisted Immigration.—Numbers according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1923.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	44	..	44	168	2	170
II. Engineering, Metals, etc.	1	..	1	748	1	749
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	..	..	..	55	14	69
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	..	1	1	137	216	353
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	..	..	35	6	41
VI. Other Manufacturing	..	..	..	104	42	146
VII. Building	89	..	89	136	1	137
VIII. Mining	..	..	..	347	..	347
IX. Rail and Tramway Services	..	..	..	45	..	45
X. Other Land Transport	2	..	2	89	..	89
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	..	..	..	36	1	37
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	11,516	9	11,525	524	11	535
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	1,076	1,077	28	1,246	1,274
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	70	..	70	950	305	1,255
Dependents, Adults	50	1,118	1,168	382	2,603	2,985
Dependents, Children under 12 years	775	615	1,390	1,569	1,477	3,046
Total	12,548	2,819	15,367	5,353	5,925	11,278

Of the total number of immigrants, 8,589, or 32.2 per cent. were dependents, over two-thirds of whom were females. Exclusive of dependents, 79.6 per cent. of the males were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 79.2 per cent. of the females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.).

SECTION XVI.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Inquiry.**—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number. The following tables do not include non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, particulars of which are not available.

The figures for the year 1922 for Queensland and Western Australia have been amended by the inclusion of certain information which was outstanding when Report No. 13 was published.

2. **Number of Accidents reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1919 to 1923 :—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1919 to 1923.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1919 ..	52	22	11	3	31	8	127
	1920 ..	39	16	18	4	25	5	107
	1921 ..	42	26	86	3	28	9	194
	1922 ..	33	18	17	3	10	4	85
	1923 ..	**49**	**22**	**14**	**5**	**12**	**6**	**108**
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days ..	1919 ..	..	338	486	187	627	77	1,715
	1920 ..	..	608	594	105	569	73	1,949
	1921 ..	..	481	298	104	371	49	1,303
	1922 ..	801	517	474	176	353	42	2,363
	1923 ..	**900**	**606**	**476**	**234**	**319**	**117**	**2,652**

There was an increase in the numbers of both fatal and non-fatal accidents reported in Australia during 1923, as compared with the previous year. In New South Wales the increase in fatal accidents is attributable to the disaster at the Bellbird Colliery during September, when an outbreak of fire was responsible for the loss of 21 lives. In each State the number of non-fatal accidents increased, the greatest percentage increase occurring in Tasmania, where the number reported was nearly three times as great as in 1922.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1923.

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1923.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	9	343
II. Engineering, etc.	6	638
III. Food, Drink, etc.	4	142
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	1	122
V. Books, Printing, etc.	2	123
VI. Other Manufacturing	15	233
VII. Building and Scaffolding	..	9
VIII. Mining	64	906
IX. Lifts	2	13
X. Miscellaneous	5	123
Total	108	2,652

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry. Non-fatal accidents increased considerably in Groups I., II., and VIII., the corresponding figures for 1922, which have been amended for the reason already referred to, being 285, 496 and 816 respectively.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i.) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the sources specified in previous reports (see No. 11, page 175).

(ii.) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1923.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1923.*

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
(a) **METALLIFEROUS MINES.**							
1. **Below Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
,, ,, Falls of Ground ..	1	..	3	..	4	..	8
,, ,, Falling down shafts, etc.	2	..	1	..	2	..	5
Other Accidents	..	1	..	..	3	..	4
2. **Above Ground**—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Other Accidents	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
3. **Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.**	..	..	1	4	..	..	5
(b) **COAL MINES.**							
1. **Below Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	8	1	..	..	..	1	10
Other Accidents	22	..	..	..	..	..	22
2. **Above Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Total	36	2	8	4	11	3	64

* The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the State Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	* N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	† Total.
(a) **METALLIFEROUS MINES.**							
1. **Below Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	4	1	4	..	9
,, ,, Falls of Ground ..	..	..	9	‡1	18	6	34
,, ,, Falling Down Shafts, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
Other Accidents	..	2	131	‡4	118	15	270
2. **Above Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	..	..	..	15	2	17
Other Accidents	..	..	37	2	78	70	187
3. **Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.**	..	..	64	155	5	..	224
(b) **COAL MINES.**							
1. **Below Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	..	5	3	6	15	..	23
Other Accidents	..	2	51	..	41	1	95
2. **Above Ground**—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	1	4	..	5	..	10
Other Accidents	..	1	25	..	..	..	26
Total	..	13	329	163	305	97	907

* Not available. † Exclusive of New South Wales. ‡ Quarries.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1923 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 51 fatal and †413 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 13 fatal and †464 non-fatal accidents above ground.

(iii.) *Proportion per* 1,000 *Persons Employed in Mining.*—The table hereunder shows the number of persons who met with accidents per 1,000 persons employed in 1922. Comparative figures for 1923 are not yet available.

Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1,000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1922.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales	0.96	0.37	*	*	0.55	*
Victoria	..	..	1.16	5.60	..	2.77
Queensland	1.88	2.05	90.91	17.60	1.95	59.12
South Australia	..	..	190.04	..	..	183.27
Western Australia	1.42	1.34	43.11	84.68	1.41	47.48
Tasmania	1.49	..	10.79	..	1.36	9.86
Australia	1.11	0.52	†43.15	†21.57	0.80	†37.74

* Not available. † Exclusive of New South Wales.

CHAPTER XVII.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

1. **The League of Nations and Labour.**—The Peace Treaty includes an article referring to international labour conditions in the following terms :—

> "Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the League will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations."

A Commission was appointed to draw up a scheme for the international regulation of labour conditions. The Report of this Commission was adopted and is now part of the Treaty of Peace and of the Constitution of the League of Nations. It consists of two parts, one providing for the establishment of the International Labour Office, and the other for the holding of International Labour Conferences.

The International Labour Conference is to meet annually, and each member nation is entitled to send four delegates, two representing the Government, one representing employers, and one representing employees.

The International Labour Office consists of a Governing Body appointed by the League to collect and publish information on labour matters of interest to the world.

In addition to making provisions for the Conference and Labour Office the Peace Conference adopted the following general clauses setting out the policy of the League of Nations with reference to labour conditions.

"The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners, is of supreme and international importance, have framed a permanent machinery associated with that of the League of Nations to further this great end.

"They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But holding as they do that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for the regulation of labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance.

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight hours' day or a forty-eight hours' week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever possible.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal pay for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

"Without claiming that these principles and methods are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world."

2. **International Labour Conferences.**—(i.) *General.*—Five annual Conferences have been held: the first in Washington, U.S.A., in 1919, the second in Genoa, in 1920, the third, fourth and fifth in Geneva in 1921, 1922 and 1923. Australia was represented at the second, third and fifth of these Conferences, but not at the first and fourth.

The agenda for the first Conference were fixed by the Peace Treaty. The agendas for the succeeding Conferences have been arranged by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The procedure at these Conferences is that after discussion either draft conventions or recommendations are passed. If the decisions of the Conference are expressed in draft conventions, such draft conventions are forwarded to the Governments of all the nations constituting the League of Nations, and it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution of the League that these draft conventions were to be adopted and made the basis of legislation to give effect to the principles which they set forth. With regard to the recommendations passed at the Conferences, these are simply forwarded to the Governments, but whereas in the case of draft conventions provision is made for exerting pressure upon the Governments to give effect to them, no such provision exists in the case of recommendations. The following are some of the draft conventions passed by the Conferences :—

The adoption of the eight-hour day ; the prohibition of night work in industry for all women as well as for young persons under 18 ; the prohibition of the employment of all children under 14 except in India and Japan (Japan has agreed and India has been asked to agree to raise the limit from 9 as at present to 12, with 14 as the eventual standard) ; the protection of maternity by requiring that women be permitted to leave their employment six weeks before childbirth and forbidding their return to work for six weeks afterwards, with the assurance of maternity benefits and guarantees against discharge ; prohibition of the employment at sea of children under the age of 14 ; payment to seamen by ship-owners of full wages in case of shipwreck for a period not exceeding two months ; organization and maintenance of Government employment offices for seamen.

A matter of particular interest to Australia discussed at the third Conference was that of the use of white lead in paints. As a result of the discussion, and probably because of representations by the delegates from Australia, the Draft Convention prohibiting the use of white lead is not to come into force until six years have elapsed from the closing of the Conference held in November, 1921.

The information published by the International Labour Office shows that legislation has been introduced by the great majority of the Governments to give effect to the decisions of the International Labour Conferences.

(ii.) *Proceedings at Fifth Session.*—(*a*) *General.*—The fifth session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 22nd October to 29th October, 1923, and was attended by representatives of 42 of the 57 States members, as compared with 39 in 1922. There were 74 Government, 24 Employers' and 24 Workers' representatives—in all 192 delegates and advisers. Only one item was on the agenda for discussion, namely, " General principles for the organization of factory inspection." Originally three other items were set down for discussion but they were withdrawn owing to the decision of the Governing Body to change the regular time of meeting from October to June, to commence from the year 1924. This change shortens very considerably the interval between the 1923 and 1924 Conferences and was responsible for the decision to have a short session only. The items, discussion of which has been postponed till the sixth session, are :—

(*a*) Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.
(*b*) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
(*c*) Weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.

The delegates from Australia were Messrs G. F. Ainsworth, J. Martyn and E. J. Holloway representing respectively the Government, Employers and Employees.

(*b*) *Factory Inspection.*—The preliminary investigation into this subject by the International Labour Office disclosed considerable diversity of view and practice in the various countries, and led to the passing of a recommendation on the subject rather than the more rigid convention. The recommendation laid down general principles for the guidance of members under the following headings :—(1) Sphere of inspection ; (2) Nature of the functions and powers of inspectors ; (3) Organization of inspection ; and (4) Inspectors' reports.

(*c*) *International Conference of Labour Statisticians.*—This Conference was held at Geneva under the auspices of the International Labour Office from 29th October to 3rd November, 1923, following immediately after the International Labour Conference.

The Commonwealth Government was represented by Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

The Conference was called by the International Labour Office for the purpose of considering the problems involved in the compilation of labour statistics, and of agreeing, if possible, upon certain methods and standards with a view to rendering labour statistics more comparable as between different countries.

The subjects finally chosen for consideration were the following :—

1. Classification of industries and occupations.
2. Statistics of wages and hours of labour.
3. Statistics of industrial accidents.

Reports on each of the three items of the agenda were prepared by the International Labour Office and circulated in advance to the Governments.

The Conference passed several resolutions outlining suggested schemes of classification of industries and industrial accidents, and recommending that all countries should collect and publish at least once a year tables showing :—

1. Statutory minimum rates of wages.
2. Rates fixed in collective agreements.
3. Rates accepted by organizations of employers and workpeople for typical categories of workers.

3. **International Labour Office.**—The duties of the International Labour Office are defined in the Peace Treaty as follows :—

"The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference."

Other functions are the preparation of the agenda for the meetings of the Conference; editing and publishing periodicals dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest; and such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference.

The inquiries made by the Labour Office are extensive, and the publications issued numerous, covering practically all phases of industrial conditions. It issues weekly the pamphlet "Labour and Industrial Information," monthly the "International Labour Review," and periodically as occasion demands the "Official Bulletin," which contain valuable information on economic and industrial questions. In addition special reports have been issued covering many of the matters of international interest from an economic point of view.

4. **International Labour Statistics.**—(i.) *General.*—The following pages give comparative statistics of (*a*) Unemployment; (*b*) Membership of Trade Unions; (*c*) Price Indexes. For limitations to which these comparisons are subject see Labour Report No. 8, pp. 151–4.

(ii.) *Unemployment.*—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1923. The figures are obtained chiefly from the "International Labour Review" published by the International Labour Office :—

Unemployment in Various Countries during 1923.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	
Australia ..	..	..	**7.2**	..	..	**7.1**	..	..	**7.4**	..	..	**6.6**	**7.0**
Belgium ..	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.0
Canada ..	7.8	6.4	6.8	4.6	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.0	4.8	6.2	7.2	4.9
Denmark ..	21.5	23.2	16.0	11.5	9.1	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.6	11.4	16.0	12.2
Germany ..	4.4	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.2	4.1	3.5	6.3	9.9	19.1	23.4	28.2	10.3
Great Britain ..	13.7	13.1	12.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.7	11.5
Holland ..	19.1	18.4	13.7	10.4	9.6	9.3	11.4†	12.9†	13.2†	13.0†	13.9†	17.3†	13.5†
Norway ..	16.1	15.5	14.5	11.2	9.3	7.9	6.9	6.8	7.6	8.6	9.5	*	10.4‡
Sweden ..	21.4	20.8	19.9	15.6	10.6	9.8	9.7	8.7	7.9	8.2	9.1	14.0	13.0
U.S.A. :— Massachusetts	..	..	6.2	..	..	5.1	..	..	3.8	..	..	*	5.0§

* Not yet available. † Provisional figures. ‡ Average for eleven months only.
§ Average for three quarters only.

(iii.) *Trade Unions*—(*a*) *Membership.*—The next table gives the approximate membership of trade unions in various countries for the years 1913, 1920, and 1921, and shows the enormous growth since 1913 :—

Trade Unions—Membership in Various Countries, 1913, 1920, and 1921.

Country.	1913.	1920.	1921.
Argentine	(a)	68,000	75,000
Australia	498,000	684,000	703,000
Austria	260,000	935,000	1,158,000
Belgium	200,000	920,000	900,000
Bulgaria	30,000	36,000	44,000
Canada	176,000	374,000	313,000
Czecho-Slovakia	107,000	1,650,000	1,500,000
Denmark	152,000	362,000	323,000
Finland	28,000	59,000	49,000
France	592,000	1,640,000	885,000
Germany	4,513,000	13,000,000(b)	12,625,000
Great Britain	4,198,000	8,492,000	6,793,000
Hungary	115,000(b)	343,000	266,000
Italy	972,000	3,627,000	3,000,000
Japan	(a)	247,000(c)	111,000
Jugo-Slavia	9,000	25,000	50,000
Netherlands	138,000	539,000(b)	524,000
New Zealand	72,000	96,000(c)	98,000
Norway	64,000	154,000	96,000
Poland	(a)	947,000	1,033,000
Rumania	10,000	90,000	32,000
Russia	(a)	5,220,000	8,400,000
South Africa	5,000	133,000	108,000
Spain	128,000	220,000	240,000
Sweden	136,000	390,000	362,000
Switzerland	90,000	293,000	248,000
United States	1,946,000	4,079,000	3,907,000
Total	14,360,000(d)	44,599,000	43,843,000

(a) Not available. (b) Estimates based on partial information. (c) Figures for 1919.
(d) Exclusive of three countries.

(b) *Relative Strength.*—The next table shows the membership of trade unions and relation to population in the countries specified for the years 1914 and 1921 :—

Trade Unions—Membership, and Members per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1914 and 1921.

Country.	Total Membership in Thousands.		Population in Thousands.		No. of Members per 1,000 Inhabitants.	
	1914.	1921.	1914.	1921.	1914.	1921.
	(000).	(000).	(000).	(000).		
Australia ..	523	703	4,941	5,513	106	128
Belgium ..	203	900	7,571	7,684	27	117
Bulgaria ..	†29	44	4,466	4,861	7	9
Canada ..	166	313	7,758	9,030	21	35
Denmark ..	156	323	2,860	3,289	54	98
Finland ..	31	49	3,140	3,335	10	15
France ..	1,026	885	39,660	39,210	26	23
Germany ..	2,271	12,625	65,426	59,857	35	211
Great Britain ..	4,199	6,793	46,036	47,308	91	144
Italy	962	3,000	35,238	40,070	27	75
Netherlands ..	227	524	6,114	6,841	37	77
New Zealand ..	74	98	1,090	1,306	68	75
Norway ..	68	96	2,392	2,646	28	36
Rumania ..	10	32	7,230	17,393	1	2
Spain ..	121	240	19,550	20,784	6	12
Sweden ..	141	362	5,604	5,904	25	61
Switzerland ..	50	248	3,781	3,880	13	64
United States ..	2,672	3,907	95,411	105,711	28	37
Total ..	12,929	31,142	358,268	384,619	36	81

† 1911 figures.

There has been a considerable increase in trade union membership during the period covered. The total membership for the countries specified was 12,929,000 in 1914, and 31,142,000 in 1921, while the proportion per 1,000 inhabitants increased from 36 in 1914 to 81 in 1921.

(iv) *Price Index-Numbers*—(*a*) *Wholesale Prices.*—The following table gives wholesale price index-numbers for the years 1913 to 1923 for various countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1,000). These figures, as well as those of retail index-numbers, are obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries 1913 to 1923 (Prices in 1913 as Base = 1,000).

Year.	United Kingdom.			Austria.	Belgium.	British India (Calcutta).	China (Shanghai).	Czecho-Slovakia.	Denmark.	Dutch East Indies.	Egypt. (Cairo).	France.	Finland.	Germany.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	"Finansti dende."	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.									*h*					
1913	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	..	..	..	*e*1,000	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1914	..	1,000	987	*c*1,000	*a*1,000	*d*1,000	..	*d*1,000	1,340	880	**1,000**	1,020	..	1,060
1915	..	1,271	1,231	..	..	1,120	..	..	1,490	1,100	1,030	1,398	..	1,420
1916	..	1,595	1,605	..	..	1,280	..	..	2,060	1,380	1,280	1,882	..	1,530
1917	..	2,061	2,041	..	..	1,470	..	..	2,840	1,750	1,760	2,616	..	1,790
1918	..	2,265	2,249	..	..	1,800	..	..	2,920	2,190	2,110	3,392	..	2,170
1919	..	2,419	2,351	..	..	1,980	*f*1,447	..	3,400	2,610	2,310	3,562	..	4,150
1920	3.073	2,953	2,832	..	..	2,040	1,520	..	3,410	2,890	3,160	5,094	11,830	14,860
1921	1,972	1,824	1,810	..	*b*3,660	1,810	1,502	*g*16750	1,780	1,980	1,730	3,450	12,630	19,110
1922	1,588	1,541	1,595	..	3,670	1,800	1,455	13,560	1,810	1,970	1,460	3,266	12,190	341,820
1923	1,589	1,529	1.621	17,883,170	4,970	1,760	1,564	9,950	2,100	1,950	1,320	4,190	10,950	*i*166,198,737

Year.	Italy.		Japan.	Nether-lands.	Norway.	Poland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzer-land.	United States.	Australia.	Canada.	New Zea-land.	South Africa.
	"Bachi."	Camera di Commercio di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	"Ökono-misk Revue."	Official.	Official.	"Kommers-kollegium."	"Lorenz."	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.					*h*									
1913	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1914	951	..	955	1,090	1,150	*k*1,000	1,010	..	*d*1,000	980	1,056	1,023	1,044	966
1915	1,327	..	966	1,460	1,590	..	1,190	..	..	1,010	1,474	1,099	1,230	1,070
1916	1,997	..	1,171	2,260	2,330	..	1,410	..	..	1,270	1,382	1,316	1,337	1,226
1917	3,063	..	1,485	2,760	3,410	..	1,660	..	..	1,770	1,528	1,785	1,507	1,407
1918	4,091	..	1,958	3,730	3,450	..	2,070	..	..	1,940	1,778	1,990	1,753	1,531
1919	3,658	..	2,359	3,040	3,220	..	2,040	..	..	2,060	1,889	2,092	1,777	1,648
1920	6,244	..	2,594	2,920	3,770	..	2,210	3,590	..	2,260	2,279	2,435	2,117	2,233
1921	5,775	*j*5,170	2,004	1,820	2,690	*g*570,460	1,900	2,220	1,912	1,470	1,749	1,718	2,007	1,604
1922	5,623	5,290	1,958	1,600	2,200	1,375,750	1,760	1,730	1,675	1,490	1,616	1,520	1,775	1,284
1923	5,746	5,360	1,991	1,510	2,440	216,458,260	1,720	1,630	1,806	1,540	1,787	1,530	1,747	1,266

a Figure referring to April. *b* Average for the last five months. *c* First six months. *d* July. *e* February. *f* Average of last four months. *g* December. *h* End of the year. *i* 000,000 omitted. *j* Average for the last eight months. *k* January.

(*b*) *Retail Prices.*—The following table gives index-numbers of retail prices, (*a*) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (*b*) food only for the month of July in each year from 1914 to 1923, and, where available, for January 1924, the prices for July 1914 being taken as base (= 1,000). As is the case with the wholesale price index-numbers, the figures show merely the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries for the Month of July, 1914 to 1923, and January, 1924, with Prices in July, 1914 as Base (= 1,000).

(*a*) COST OF LIVING.

	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Bulgaria.	Denmark.	Finland.	France.	Germany.		Italy.	Luxemburg.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	4	100	21	Paris.	71	Berlin.	Milan.	L'x'm-bourg.
				g							
July 1914	**1,000**	**1,000**	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	*c*1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
„ 1915	1,250	1,600	..	1,200	1,160	*b*1,060	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1916	1,480	3,400	..	1,800	1,360	*b*1,430	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1917	1,800	6,700	..	3,260	1,550	*b*2 510	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1918	2,100	11,600	..	6,200	1,820	*b*5,880	..	..	..	2,860	..
„ 1919	2,150	25,000	..	13,410	2,110	*b*9,640	*c*2,380	..	..	2,800	..
„ 1920	2,550	51,000	..	16,770	2,620	9,310	3,410	9,350	11,250	4,410	..
„ 1921	2,220	99,700	**1,000**	17,900	2,370	12,140	3,070	11,240	11,250	4,940	3,840
„ 1922	1,810	2,645,110	900	24,940	*a*1,990	11,420	*d*3,020	*e*53,920	61,220	4,880	3,590
„ 1923	1,710	10,903,000	1,090	25,170	*a*2,040	11,110	*d*3,340	*e*37,651,000	32,886,100	4,870	4,520
Jan. 1924	1,790	11,740,000	1,240	*p*25,830	*p*2,096	11,550	*p*3,450	*q*	*r*	5,100	5,000

	Norway.	Poland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzer-land.	British India.	South Africa.	Canada.	United States.	Australia.	New Zealand.
No. of Towns and Localities.	30	Warsaw.	Madrid.	40	23	Bom-bay.	9	60	32	30	25
	a		*g*		*a*		*g*			*v*	
July 1914	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	*i*1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	*j*1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**
„ 1915	1,170	..	1,080	..	*i*1,190	..	1,050	970	*f*1,050	1,186	1,070
„ 1916	1,460	..	1,160	*f*1,390	*i*1,400	..	1,120	1,020	*f*1,180	1,151	1,130
„ 1917	1,900	..	1,250	*h*1,660	*i*1,800	..	1,220	1,300	*f*1,420	1,157	1,190
„ 1918	2,530	..	1,540	2,190	*i*2,290	1,490	1,310	1,460	*f*1,740	1,179	1,280
„ 1919	2,750	..	1,750	2,570	2,610	1,860	1,450	1,550	*a*1,770	1,317	1,330
„ 1920	3,020	*f*111,730	1,910	2,700	2,530	1,900	1,790	1,900	*a*2,170	1,651	1,490
„ 1921	3,020	257,090	1,890	2,360	2,090	1,770	1,620	1,550	*k*1,800	1,448	1,570
„ 1922	2,550	787,970	1,810	*a*1,900	1,580	1,650	1,350	1,470	*a*1,670	1,416	1,450
„ 1923	2,390	20,936,460	1,770	*a*1,740	1,670	1,530	1,300	1,450	*a*1,700	1,544	1,460
Jan. 1924	*p*2,360	2,988,671,000	1,780	*p*1,760	1,720	1,580	1,330	1,500	*p*1,730	1,488	1,500

(*b*) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Czecho-Slovakia.	Denmark.	Finland.	France.		Germany.	Holland.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	Whole Country	100	21	Paris.	320	71	Amster-dam.
				l	*m*			*n*		*g*
July 1914 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
„ 1915 ..	1,320	..	..	..	1,280	..	1,200	1,230	..	1,140
„ 1916 ..	1,610	..	..	..	1,460	..	1,290	1,420	..	1,170
„ 1917 ..	2,040	..	..	..	1,660	..	1,830	1,840	..	1,460
„ 1918 ..	2,100	..	..	..	1,870	..	2,060	2,440	..	1,750
„ 1919 ..	2,170	..	..	..	2,120	..	2,610	2,890	..	1,960
„ 1920 ..	2,620	..	..	..	2,530	10,130	3,730	3,880	12,670	2,100
„ 1921 ..	2,260	*f*579,000	**1,000**	13,460	2,360	13,230	3,060	3,730	14,910	1,800
„ 1922 ..	1,750	3,282,360	870	14,300	*a*1,840	11,440	2,970	*a*3,150	68,360	1,410
„ 1923 ..	1,650	12,911,060	1,050	9,210	*a*1,880	10,020	3,210	*a*3,370	4,651,000	1.390
Jan. 1924 ..	1,770	13,527,000	1,240	9,170	*p*1,940	10,890	3,760	*s*4,010	*u*	1,440

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries, &c.—*continued.*

(*b*) COST OF FOODSTUFFS—*continued.*

	Italy.	Norway.	Poland.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	British India.	South Africa.	Canada.	United States.	Australia.	New Zealand.
No. of Towns and Localities.	Milan.	30	Warsaw.	49	23	Bombay.	9	60	51	30	25
July 1914 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	*o* **1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
„ 1915 ..	..	*a*1,230	..	..	1,190	..	1,070	1,040	980	1,308	1,121
„ 1916 ..	1,510	*a*1,530	..	*f*1,520	1,410	..	1,160	1,140	1,090	1,302	1,193
„ 1917 ..	2,100	*a*2,030	..	*k*1,740	1,790	..	1,280	1,570	1,430	1,263	1,268
„ 1918 ..	3,250	*a*2,710	..	*a*2,580	2,220	..	1,340	1,750	1,650	1,308	1,393
„ 1919 ..	3,100	*a*2,900	..	*a*3.180	2,500	..	1,390	1,860	1,860	1,473	1,438
„ 1920 ..	4,450	3,1.0	..	2,880	2,390	..	1,970	2,270	2,150	1,942	1,674
„ 1921 ..	5,060	2,920	456,550	2,300	2,070	1,740	1,390	1,480	1,450	1,612	1,637
„ 1922 ..	4,920	2,330	1,298,110	1,790	1,530	1,600	1,160	1,380	1,390	1,482	1,436
„ 1923 ..	4,960	2,180	24,197,230	1,580	1,620	1,480	1,160	1,370	1,440	1,644	1,421
Jan. 1924 ..	5,150	2,300	*t*	1,610	1,680	1,540	1,200	1,450	1,460	1,548	1,495

a June. *b* January. *c* First half of the year. *d* June. *e* Since January 1922, including clothing. *f* December. *g* Averages for years specified. *h* September. *i* Figure for the whole country. *j* Average for 1913. *k* May. *l* Including fuel and soap. *m* Average of selected week in the middle of the year. *n* Quarterly indexes, from 1914 to 1919, third quarter of each year. *o* 1st June. *p* December, 1923. *q* 1,100,000,000,000. *r* November, 1923—679,100,000,000. *s* March, 1924. *t* 4,150,917,000. *u* 1,270,000,000,000. *v* Third Quarter of each year specified excepting 1924 which is the first quarter figure.

APPENDIX I.

Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1923.

Items.	Bread.	Flour.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oatmeal.	Raisins.	Currants.	Starch.
Unit of Quantity ..	2 lbs.	25 lbs.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	5.0	4 1.6	2 0.1	2 1.2	4.9	3.5	4.7	9.9	3.7	0 11.2	9.9	0 9.4
Newcastle ..	5.0	4 4.3	2 0.6	2 3.0	5.0	4.1	4.7	9.3	4.5	1 0.8	9.6	0 10.6
Broken Hill ..	5.0	4 7.0	2 4.6	2 6.0	5.4	5.6	6.2	8.9	4.3	1 0.5	9.4	0 10.8
Goulburn ..	5.0	4 1.7	2 3.9	2 4.2	5.4	4.6	5.3	10.2	4.3	1 2.5	10.4	1 0.7
Bathurst ..	5.0	3 10.4	2 0.3	2 2.2	5.2	3.9	5.6	9.5	4.4	1 0.8	10.1	0 11.3
Weighted Average ..	**5.0**	**4 2.0**	**2 0.3**	**2 1.5**	**5.0**	**3.6**	**4.8**	**9.8**	**3.8**	**0 11.4**	**9.9**	**0 9.5**
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	5.0	4 3.0	2 0.2	2 0.1	4.9	3.4	4.2	9.0	3.3	0 11.6	9.8	0 10.2
Ballarat ..	5.5	3 11.7	1 10.5	1 9.0	5.2	3.8	4.3	8.9	3.4	0 10.9	9.6	0 10.7
Bendigo	6.0	4 1.1	1 9.5	1 8.5	5.2	3.9	4.4	8.3	3.4	0 11.6	9.8	0 10 0
Geelong	5.5	3 7.7	1 9.2	1 11.7	4.9	3.4	4.4	8.2	3.2	0 11.5	9.4	0 9.6
Warrnambool ..	6.0	4 1.4	1 8.7	1 11.9	5.2	3.7	4.5	8.9	3.8	0 11.6	9.3	0 9.5
Weighted Average ..	**5.1**	**4 2.6**	**1 11.9**	**1 11.8**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**4.3**	**8.9**	**3.3**	**0 11.5**	**9.8**	**0 10.2**
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	5.0	4 9.3	2 2.5	2 2.3	4.9	3.2	4.2	8.6	3.4	1 0.5	10.1	0 9.4
Toowoomba ..	5.2	4 10.8	2 2.5	2 2.0	4.9	3.6	4.4	9.4	3.9	1 0.1	10.5	0 11.1
Rockhampton ..	5.5	4 5.9	2 1.4	2 1.9	4.9	3.2	4.2	9.2	4.1	0 11.9	10.3	0 10.6
Charters Towers ..	5.5	5 2.5	2 4.7	2 5.4	5.5	4.4	5.6	10.6	4.1	1 3.4	11.9	1 1.0
Warwick ..	5.1	5 2.6	2 3.2	2 0.3	5.4	3.8	4.9	9.9	4.2	1 1.2	10.7	1 0.2
Weighted Average ..	**5.1**	**4 9.4**	**2 2.5**	**2 2.3**	**5.0**	**3.2**	**4.3**	**8.8**	**3.6**	**1 0.6**	**10.2**	**0 9.8**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	5.0	4 4.6	2 0.1	2 3.1	4.9	3.9	4.8	8.2	3.4	0 10.4	8.0	0 9.2
Kadina, etc. ..	5.0	3 11.0	2 1.5	2 7.6	5.1	4.8	5.6	8.5	4.1	1 0.8	8.5	0 10.8
Port Pirie ..	5.0	4 6.4	2 2.2	2 5.0	5.3	4.7	5.5	8.3	4.4	1 0.5	9.1	0 10.2
Mt. Gambier ..	5.3	4 7.0	2 4.5	2 8.2	5.3	4.3	5.5	8.4	3.8	0 11.7	8.8	0 11.1
Peterborough ..	5.0	4 11.6	2 4.2	2 8.8	5.4	4.8	6.0	8.8	4.4	1 0.1	8.6	0 11.7
Weighted Average ..	**5.0**	**4 4.5**	**2 0.3**	**2 3.5**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**4.9**	**8.3**	**3.5**	**0 10.6**	**8.1**	**0 9.3**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth	4.9	3 10.6	1 11.7	1 10.6	5.0	3.2	4 1	9.1	3.5	0 8.1	8.0	0 9.5
Kalgoorlie ..	5.5	4 2.1	2 2.2	2 1.7	5.8	4.4	4.9	9.4	3.9	0 11.7	10.8	1 0.7
Northam ..	4.9	4 5.2	2 2.2	2 0.5	5.5	3.9	4.4	10.3	4.2	0 9.6	9.5	0 11.3
Bunbury ..	4.9	4 2.0	1 9.3	1 11.0	5.3	3.8	4.2	10.0	3.9	0 11.0	9.8	0 11.1
Geraldton ..	5.3	4 1.3	2 4.3	1 10.8	5.3	4.0	4.4	10.3	4.2	1 0.0	11.0	1 0.1
Weighted Average ..	**4.9**	**3 11.3**	**2 0.0**	**1 11.0**	**5.1**	**3.4**	**4.2**	**9.2**	**3.6**	**0 8.7**	**8.4**	**0 9.9**
TASMANIA—												
Hobart	5.0	3 11.6	1 11.3	1 10.9	4.9	3.9	4.5	8.4	3.4	0 11.5	10.6	0 10.5
Launceston ..	4.9	3 9.0	1 9.6	1 10.5	4.8	3.6	4.3	8.3	3.3	0 11.0	9.6	0 9.8
Burnie	5.5	3 11.3	2 3.1	1 11.5	4.9	4.0	4.7	9.3	3.9	0 11.6	9.6	0 10.3
Devonport ..	5.0	4 2.4	2 1.8	2 0.6	4.9	4.1	4.6	9.7	3.7	1 1.2	9.1	0 10.7
Queenstown ..	5.0	4 5.5	2 2.3	1 11.4	5.3	4.1	4.6	9.7	3.8	1 2.7	10.8	0 11.5
Weighted Average ..	**5.0**	**3 11.2**	**1 11.2**	**1 10.9**	**4.9**	**3.8**	**4.5**	**8.5**	**3.4**	**0 11.6**	**10.2**	**0 10.3**
Weighted Average Australia.. ..	**5.0**	**4 2.9**	**2 0.4**	**2 1.0**	**5.0**	**3.6**	**4.5**	**9.2**	**3.6**	**0 11.3**	**9.6**	**0 9.8**

Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1923—*continued.*

Items.	Blue.	C'ndles	Soap.	Potatoes.	Onions	Kerosene.	Milk.	Butter	Cheese	Eggs.	Bacon, Middle	Bacon, Shoulder.
Unit of Quantity ..	dz. sq.	per lb.	per lb.	14 lbs.	per lb.	gallon.	quart.	per lb.	per lb.	per dz.	per lb.	per lb.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	1 4.1	0 11.2	5.5	2 8.1	1.9	1 11.9	8.4	2 2.1	1 6.2	2 0.8	1 7.6	1 0.6
Newcastle ..	1 4.9	0 11.8	5.3	2 6.2	2.1	2 2.6	7.7	2 2.0	1 6.1	2 1.0	1 5.9	1 2.2
Broken Hill ..	1 1.3	0 11.8	6.5	2 7.7	2.4	2 10.8	10.0	2 1.7	1 5.9	1 8.8	1 6.5	1 4.3
Goulburn ..	1 6.0	0 11.9	6.3	2 4.3	2.4	2 3.7	7.7	2 1.8	1 7.0	1 11.8	1 7.7	1 2.7
Bathurst ..	1 5.1	0 11.5	6.5	2 2.2	1.8	2 3.8	7.8	2 2.8	1 6.7	1 10.8	1 7.2	1 1.8
Weighted Average .. .	**1 4.1**	**0 11.3**	**5.5**	**2 7.8**	**1.9**	**2 0.5**	**8.4**	**2 2.1**	**1 6.2**	**2 0.7**	**1 7.4**	**1 0.9**
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	1 0.6	0 11.4	5.2	1 10.5	1.2	2 1.3	8.0	1 11.8	1 5.9	1 11.7	1 9.8	1 2.6
Ballarat	1 1.1	0 10.7	5.6	1 7.6	1.1	2 8.1	7.8	1 11.5	1 4.6	1 7.2	1 9.1	1 2.6
Bendigo	1 1.5	0 11.9	4.7	1 11.1	1.2	2 7.9	7.3	2 0.0	1 3.7	1 7.3	1 7.9	1 2.0
Geelong	1 1.4	0 9.7	5.1	1 8.8	1.0	2 2.9	7.3	1 10.7	1 3.5	1 8.2	1 8.9	1 2.2
Warrnambool ..	1 0.5	0 10.0	4.7	1 6.1	1.3	1 11.8	6.3	2 0.5	1 4.0	1 5.2	1 8.3	1 0.7
Weighted Average .. .	**1 0.7**	**0 11.4**	**5.2**	**1 10.3**	**1.2**	**2 1.9**	**7.9**	**1 11.8**	**1 5.7**	**1 11.2**	**1 9.7**	**1 2.5**
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane ..	1 0.0	0 9.6	5.0	2 8.0	1.5	2 1.4	7.7	2 0.4	1 3.4	1 9.6	1 5.6	0 10.9
Toowoomba ..	1 0.2	0 9.9	5.2	2 7.7	1.9	2 4.2	7.5	2 1.7	1 3.9	1 6.3	1 5.1	0 11.8
Rockhampton ..	1 1.8	0 10.3	4.0	2 10.3	1.5	1 11.1	8.6	2 0.7	1 4.7	1 11.6	1 5.4	1 1.2
Charters Towers ..	1 1.8	1 1.5	5.1	3 3.1	2.1	2 1.7	8.3	2 2.9	1 6.5	2 2.1	1 6.3	1 1.7
Warwick ..	1 3.1	0 11.1	4.5	2 5.1	1.7	2 5.0	6.6	2 1.4	1 4.7	1 5.7	1 5.5	1 0.2
Weighted Average .. .	**1 0.3**	**0 9.9**	**4.9**	**2 8.4**	**1.6**	**2 1.5**	**7.7**	**2 0.6**	**1 3.7**	**1 9.6**	**1 5.6**	**0 11.3**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide ..	1 0.3	0 10.5	5.9	2 1.6	2.0	2 0.6	8.0	1 11.5	1 4.3	1 7.2	1 6.8	1 1.1
Kadina, etc. ..	1 1.0	0 11.7	5.2	2 5.5	2.4	2 4.4	7.5	1 10.3	1 5.6	1 2.5	1 7.4	1 4.2
Port Pirie ..	1 1.3	0 11.7	5.7	2 5.0	2.3	2 2.6	7.5	1 11.5	1 4.8	1 5.7	1 6.6	1 3.9
Mt. Gambier ..	1 0.0	0 11.4	5.6	1 10.2	1.4	2 6.1	6.7	1 7.9	1 4.1	1 2.1	1 7.0	1 3.0
Peterborough ..	1 0.2	1 0.8	6.8	2 7.2	2.2	2 7.8	6.5	1 9.0	1 5.3	1 3.5	1 7.9	1 6.7
Weighted Average .. .	**1 0.4**	**0 10.6**	**5.8**	**2 1.9**	**2.0**	**2 0.9**	**7.9**	**1 11.4**	**1 4.4**	**1 6.9**	**1 6.8**	**1 1.4**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth	1 4.6	0 10.4	4.2	2 1.4	1.7	1 10.2	8.9	2 0.5	1 4.3	1 11.2	1 6.5	0 11.8
Kalgoorlie ..	1 6.9	1 0.2	6.6	2 7.7	2.7	2 11.0	9.8	2 3.4	1 6.6	2 2.8	1 9.2	1 5.0
Northam ..	1 5.1	1 0.3	6.5	2 3.7	2.2	2 1.7	8.0	2 2.1	1 5.9	1 9.0	1 6.9	1 1.3
Bunbury ..	1 6.0	0 11.5	4.9	2 0.8	2.1	1 11.7	7.0	2 0.1	1 5.7	1 10.8	1 7.1	1 0.7
Geraldton ..	1 7.5	1 0.4	5.6	2 5.7	2.6	2 3.1	7.0	2 2.6	1 6.5	1 11.4	1 8.2	1 4.5
Weighted Average .. .	**1 4.9**	**0 10.7**	**4.5**	**2 2.1**	**1.8**	**1 11.8**	**8.9**	**2 0.9**	**1 4.7**	**1 11.6**	**1 6.9**	**1 0.5**
TASMANIA—												
Hobart	1 0.2	0 10.2	4.3	2 0.0	1.8	2 2.6	7.9	1 11.9	1 3.0	1 8.5	1 4.6	0 10.9
Launceston ..	0 11.3	0 9.4	4.2	1 10.7	1.9	2 1.4	7.0	1 10.9	1 3.4	1 6.3	1 5.6	0 10.9
Burnie	1 1.0	0 10.7	5.8	1 11.6	1.4	2 1.2	6.8	1 11.3	1 4.2	1 7.2	1 4.8	1 1.5
Devonport ..	1 1.9	0 10.4	6.2	1 11.8	1.7	2 3.5	6.7	1 10.7	1 3.5	1 5.6	1 4.7	0 11.8
Queenstown ..	1 0.4	0 11.4	5.2	2 6.7	2.2	2 6.2	8.0	2 1.0	1 3.9	2 1.0	1 4.0	1 1.4
Weighted Average .. .	**1 0.1**	**0 10.1**	**4.4**	**1 11.8**	**1.8**	**2 2.4**	**7.6**	**1 11.6**	**1 3.2**	**1 7.9**	**1 4.9**	**0 11.1**
Weighted Average Australia.. .. .	**1 2.2**	**0 11.0**	**5.3**	**2 3.6**	**1.6**	**2 1.1**	**8.1**	**2 0.7**	**1 5.4**	**1 11.1**	**1 7.8**	**1 1.2**

Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1923—*continued.*

Items.	Ham.	Beef Fresh sirloin.	Beef Fresh Rib.	Beef Fresh Flank	Beef Fresh Shin.	Steak Rump.	Steak Shoulder.	Steak Stewing.	Beef Co'ned round.	Beef Co'ned brisket with bone.	Beef Co'ned brisket without bone.	Mutt'n Leg.
Unit of Quantity ..	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—												
Sydney	1 11.6	9.6	7.2	6.8	4.2	1 2.0	6.2	5.2	7.0	3.2	5.6	7.7
Newcastle ..	1 9.9	9.3	7.2	6.6	5.0	1 0.7	7.4	6.6	8.3	4.2	6.9	9.5
Broken Hill ..	1 7.4	8.9	7.2	5.4	6.4	1 3.3	9.5	9.0	8.9	5.6	7.1	10.3
Goulburn ..	1 8.4	8.6	7.0	5.4	4.9	1 0.0	7.4	6.6	8.7	5.8	7.4	8.7
Bathurst ..	1 11.6	8.0	6.8	4.6	4.6	0 11.4	6.3	5.9	7.1	4.9	6.6	7.9
Weighted Average ..	**1 11.3**	**9.6**	**7.2**	**6.7**	**4.3**	**1 1.9**	**6.4**	**5.4**	**7.2**	**3.4**	**5.8**	**8.0**
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne ..	1 11.8	10.7	8.6	7.1	5.4	1 3.3	7.8	6.5	8.7	4.5	6.7	9.8
Ballarat	1 10.7	10.0	8.5	5.9	5.0	1 2.6	7.7	7.0	9.6	5.7	7.5	9.5
Bendigo	1 8.7	9.2	8.3	4.8	5.7	1 1.0	8.4	7.2	8.4	5.5	7.4	9.3
Geelong	1 10.1	9.8	8.4	5.2	5.4	1 2.5	7.8	6.8	9.3	5.7	7.2	9.7
Warrnambool ..	1 9.7	9.4	7.5	4.7	5.1	1 2.6	7.9	7.4	9.2	5.4	7.2	10.1
Weighted Average ..	**1 11.5**	**10.6**	**8.6**	**6.9**	**5.4**	**1 3.2**	**7.8**	**6.5**	**8.8**	**4.6**	**6.8**	**9.7**
QUEENSLAND—												
Brisbane.. ..	2 0.8	7.3	4.2	3.8	2.8	0 8.6	3.6	3.5	6.2	2.6	4.5	8.3
Toowoomba ..	2 1.7	5.8	3.5	2.9	2.2	0 7.4	3.4	3.3	5.1	2.8	4.1	8.2
Rockhampton ..	2 3.4	5.7	4.0	2.8	2.2	0 7.3	2.9	2.8	4.9	3.0	4.3	9.0
Charters Towers ..	2 3.2	6.4	3.9	2.9	2.6	0 8.6	3.4	3.4	4.6	2.7	4.0	7.2
Warwick.. ..	2 1.4	6.3	3.8	3.0	2.2	0 8.1	3.5	3.4	6.2	3.5	5.0	8.0
Weighted Average ..	**2 1.2**	**7.0**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**2.7**	**0 8.4**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**5.9**	**2.7**	**4.4**	**8.2**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—												
Adelaide	1 9.6	9.6	7.8	7.9	6.5	1 2.9	8.5	8.1	9.7	6.4	7.4	9.9
Kadina, etc. ..	1 8.5	8.5	7.7	6.6	5.6	1 0.5	8.2	8.0	8.6	6.6	7.8	8.7
Port Pirie ..	1 8.3	8.1	6.9	4.4	5.8	1 1.0	8.7	8.0	9.3	6.1	8.0	8.8
Mount Gambier ..	1 7.7	8.5	7.9	5.6	6.7	1 0.9	8.3	7.7	8.5	6.6	8.2	9.1
Peterborough ..	1 9.5	6.7	5.7	3.4	4.5	1 0.0	8.7	8.2	8.3	4.2	6.0	9.3
Weighted Average ..	**1 9.5**	**9.5**	**7.7**	**7.7**	**6.4**	**1 2.7**	**8.5**	**8.1**	**9.6**	**6.3**	**7.4**	**9.8**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—												
Perth	1 9.3	9.5	8.1	8.3	6.7	1 3.2	9.0	8.3	9.2	6.1	7.7	9.8
Kalgoorlie ..	2 0.6	9.9	8.9	9.6	8.1	1 4.1	10.4	8.7	9.8	6.7	8.6	11.1
Northam.. ..	1 9.6	10.6	8.6	10.8	8.5	1 3.6	10.6	9.5	10.6	6.9	8.6	11.2
Bunbury ..	1 8.5	10.3	9.0	8.6	7.4	1 3.2	9.7	8.9	10.0	6.4	8.7	10.3
Geraldton ..	2 1.0	10.0	9.1	9.7	6.5	1 1.8	10.0	9.0	9.8	9.0	9.0	9.0
Weighted Average ..	**1 9.7**	**9.6**	**8.2**	**8.5**	**6.9**	**1 3.2**	**9.2**	**8.4**	**9.3**	**6.3**	**7.9**	**9.9**
TASMANIA—												
Hobart	1 7.6	11.4	9.8	7.6	7.5	1 4.3	10.1	9.8	10.6	6.4	9.2	10.7
Launceston ..	1 8.6	11.6	10.2	7.8	7.4	1 2.1	10.2	9.7	10.7	6.8	9.9	10.8
Burnie	1 4.6	10.7	9.9	7.3	5.4	1 1.0	10.3	9.8	10.3	7.7	9.8	11.8
Devonport ..	1 3.5	11.3	10.2	7.0	7.0	1 1.1	10.4	9.6	10.6	7.7	9.4	10.9
Queenstown ..	1 5.0	10.1	9.3	6.8	8.0	1 2.0	9.5	9.4	10.7	6.8	10.0	10.8
Weighted Average ..	**1 7.5**	**11.3**	**9.9**	**7.6**	**7.4**	**1 3.4**	**10.1**	**9.8**	**10.6**	**6.7**	**9.4**	**10.8**
Weighted Average Australia ..	**1 11.1**	**9.7**	**7.5**	**6.7**	**5.0**	**1 2.0**	**7.1**	**6.2**	**8.1**	**4.3**	**6.4**	**9.0**

Average Current Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1923—*continued.*

Items.	Mutton Shoulder.	Mutton Loin.	Mutton Neck.	Chops Loin.	Chops Leg.	Chops Neck.	Pork Leg.	Pork Loin.	Pork Belly.	Pork Chops.
Unit of Quantity ..	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—										
Sydney	6.0	8.5	6.7	9.8	8.9	7.3	1 2.3	1 3.0	1 0.3	1 3.4
Newcastle	7.2	9.2	6.9	9.6	9.8	7.6	1 1.1	1 1.0	0 10.9	1 1.5
Broken Hill	8.6	9.6	7.7	10.3	10.8	9.5	1 1.1	1 1.1	1 0.6	1 3.4
Goulburn	7.2	9.2	5.2	10.1	9.2	7.2	1 0.0	1 0.8	0 11.1	1 1.3
Bathurst	6.4	7.8	4.4	8.1	8.1	6.3	0 11.7	1 0.0	0 10.4	1 0.2
Weighted Average .. .	**6.2**	**8.6**	**6.7**	**9.8**	**9.0**	**7.3**	**1 2.1**	**1 2.7**	**1 0.2**	**1 3.2**
VICTORIA—										
Melbourne	6.9	9.3	6.0	10.5	10.7	6.6	1 1.6	1 2.2	1 1.4	1 2.8
Ballarat	7.1	8.8	6.2	9.6	10.4	7.3	1 0.2	1 0.5	1 0.6	1 0.8
Bendigo	7.1	8.4	6.0	9.7	9.5	7.5	0 11.5	0 11.9	0 11.5	1 0.4
Geelong	7.5	9.4	7.1	9.9	9.7	8.4	1 1.0	1 1.4	1 1.4	1 2.0
Warrnambool	7.1	9.4	7.0	10.2	10.4	8.1	0 11.3	0 11.3	0 10.7	0 11.8
Weighted Average .. .	**6.9**	**9.2**	**6.0**	**10.4**	**10.6**	**6.8**	**1 1.4**	**1 2.0**	**1 1.3**	**1 2.6**
QUEENSLAND—										
Brisbane	5.1	8.3	7.2	8.4	8.5	8.0	0 11.8	1 0.2	0 9.8	1 0.5
Toowoomba	4.9	7.7	5.3	7.6	8.2	7.1	0 10.5	0 10.0	0 9.0	0 10.5
Rockhampton ..	6.1	9.1	6.6	9.3	9.3	7.9	0 10.8	0 10.8	0 9.2	0 11.2
Charters Towers ..	4.6	7.6	5.2	8.3	8.3	7.4	0 10.8	0 10.8	0 10.0	0 10.7
Warwick	5.6	8.0	4.5	8.1	8.1	7.4	0 10.1	0 10.1	0 8.1	0 10.3
Weighted Average .. .	**5.2**	**8.3**	**6.9**	**8.4**	**8.6**	**7.9**	**0 11.6**	**0 11.8**	**0 9.6**	**1 0.1**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—										
Adelaide	8.2	9.2	7.4	10.2	10.8	8.6	1 1.0	1 1.9	1 1.7	1 2.7
Kadina, etc.	6.6	7.8	6.0	8.8	8.8	7.4	0 10.1	0 10.1	0 10.0	0 10.3
Port Pirie	7.4	7.5	6.4	9.2	9.5	8.1	0 10.9	0 10.9	0 10.8	0 11.4
Mt. Gambier	7.6	8.6	7.5	10.0	10.2	8.8	0 10.4	0 10.5	0 10.4	0 11.3
Peterborough ..	7.5	8.5	7.8	10.3	9.8	9.3	0 9.7	0 9.6	0 9.5	1 0.0
Weighted Average .. .	**8.1**	**9.0**	**7.3**	**10.1**	**10.7**	**8.5**	**1 0.8**	**1 1.6**	**1 1.4**	**1 2.3**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—										
Perth	7.9	9.1	6.6	10.1	10.3	7.6	1 1.9	1 1.7	1 0.1	1 2.5
Kalgoorlie	9.1	10.4	8.4	11.2	11.4	9.0	1 2.1	1 1.7	1 0.4	1 2.7
Northam	9.2	10.3	8.8	11.2	11.2	9.2	0 11.3	0 11.2	0 11.2	0 11.4
Bunbury	8.4	9.4	7.0	10.3	10.4	8.3	0 11.9	1 0.0	0 11.3	1 0.4
Geraldton	7.2	8.2	7.0	9.2	9.2	7.8	1 0.0	1 0.0	0 11.2	1 0.0
Weighted Average .. .	**8.0**	**9.2**	**6.8**	**10.2**	**10.4**	**7.8**	**1 1.8**	**1 1.6**	**1 0.1**	**1 2.3**
TASMANIA—										
Hobart	8.4	10.0	7.7	11.3	11.7	8.7	1 0.6	1 1.5	1 1.3	1 2.3
Launceston	9.7	10.5	8.1	1 0.3	11.7	9.2	0 11.9	1 0.1	1 0.1	1 0.9
Burnie	9.6	11.2	9.0	1 0.1	1 0.1	10.6	0 10.7	0 11.0	0 10.8	0 11.7
Devonport	9.1	10.7	8.8	11.9	11.8	10.0	0 10.8	0 11.1	0 10.3	0 11.6
Queenstown	8.1	10.2	7.9	11.1	11.1	9.9	1 0.4	1 0.4	1 0.2	1 0.4
Weighted Average .. .	**8.9**	**10.2**	**7.9**	**11.6**	**11.7**	**9.0**	**1 0.2**	**1 0.9**	**1 0.7**	**1 1.6**
Weighted Average Australia .. .	**6.8**	**8.9**	**6.6**	**10.0**	**9.8**	**7.4**	**1 1.4**	**1 2.0**	**1 0.4**	**1 2.5**

APPENDIX II.

Current Weekly House Rents† in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1923.

TOWN.	AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR HOUSES HAVING—											
	Under 4 Rooms.		4 Rooms.		5 Rooms.		6 Rooms.		7 Rooms.		Over 7 Rooms.		Weighted Average for all Houses.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—														
Sydney ..	15	5	19	10	23	5	28	3	33	3	39	4	25	3
Newcastle ..	12	0	15	8	21	4	27	0	35	9	38	9	21	1
Broken Hill* ..	7	10	10	9	13	8	16	4	19	5	21	9	11	8
Goulburn ..	14	2	18	1	21	10	26	9	31	6	40	2	24	3
Bathurst ..	8	0	10	8	14	0	18	2	21	11	33	9	15	6
Weighted Average	**14**	**10**	**19**	**1**	**22**	**10**	**27**	**8**	**32**	**11**	**38**	**9**	**24**	**5**
VICTORIA—														
Melbourne ..	13	1	18	1	23	6	30	7	36	6	45	1	26	1
Ballarat ..	6	6	10	5	14	5	17	11	22	3	31	3	16	9
Bendigo ..	7	4	11	6	15	2	20	2	24	6	32	3	16	7
Geelong ..	9	2	14	2	19	1	23	11	27	7	33	5	20	9
Warrnambool ..	9	7	14	4	19	0	23	4	27	9	33	10	20	4
Weighted Average	**12**	**6**	**17**	**4**	**22**	**8**	**29**	**4**	**35**	**1**	**43**	**6**	**25**	**2**
QUEENSLAND—														
Prisbane ..	9	7	12	8	17	0	21	11	25	6	32	3	19	6
Toowoomba ..	8	8	11	0	14	2	18	4	23	4	30	7	18	3
Rockhampton ..	7	6	9	3	10	11	15	1	16	9	22	1	13	9
Charters Towers	7	10	9	10	12	9	15	6	16	8	21	2	12	0
Warwick ..	7	9	10	5	14	6	17	0	21	6	26	1	16	6
Weighted Average	**9**	**3**	**12**	**1**	**16**	**0**	**20**	**8**	**24**	**2**	**30**	**8**	**18**	**7**
S. AUSTRALIA—														
Adelaide ..	12	3	16	10	22	6	27	2	33	8	39	6	22	8
Kadina, etc. ..	8	2	10	8	14	4	16	10	16	10	22	11	13	10
Port Pirie* ..	9	5	12	2	15	10	19	0	22	1	25	5	14	9
Mount Gambier	6	5	8	11	11	6	14	4	16	5	17	2	11	10
Peterborough ..	9	0	11	9	14	8	18	6	20	4	27	6	15	2
Weighted Average	**11**	**10**	**16**	**3**	**21**	**8**	**26**	**2**	**32**	**2**	**37**	**11**	**21**	**9**
W. AUSTRALIA—														
Perth	11	5	15	2	18	9	22	2	25	11	30	2	17	7
Kalgoorlie ..	9	11	13	0	15	6	18	1	20	11	22	11	12	8
Northam ..	7	6	13	5	17	2	21	2	25	0	30	0	13	0
Bunbury ..	10	7	13	9	17	9	21	1	24	6	30	9	14	0
Geraldton ..	10	6	16	7	20	1	24	6	25	5	27	10	15	3
Weighted Average	**11**	**2**	**14**	**11**	**18**	**4**	**21**	**9**	**25**	**4**	**29**	**4**	**16**	**10**
TASMANIA—														
Hobart ..	11	7	17	2	23	11	30	3	34	4	41	11	25	0
aunceston ..	10	9	14	3	20	8	26	2	30	8	35	1	21	9
Burnie ..	10	6	15	7	22	1	27	4	30	8	35	8	20	4
Devonport ..	10	7	15	10	20	2	24	6	28	9	34	5	21	7
Queenstown ..	7	0	10	0	13	0	14	0	17	6	20	0	9	9
Weighted Average	**11**	**1**	**16**	**0**	**22**	**4**	**23**	**1**	**32**	**3**	**38**	**7**	**23**	**3**
Weighted Average Australia ..	**16**	**1**	**17**	**2**	**21**	**8**	**27**	**0**	**32**	**2**	**38**	**9**	**23**	**3**

* See remarks on page 38, paragraph (iii.). † The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

APPENDIX III.

Average Annual Wholesale Prices in Melbourne, 1922 and 1923.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1922.		1923.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
GROUP I. METALS—					
Iron—Pig—					
Mixed Nos.	ton	198	0	165	0
Rod and Bar	,,	464	0	367	6
Angle and Tee	,,	479	6	391	8
Plate ..	,,	423	0	336	8
Hoop ..	,,	493	0	382	6
Galvanized Corrugated	,,	559	0	562	6
Wire Fencing	,,	393	6	356	0
Zinc—Sheet ..	,,	1,391	6	1,087	6
Lead—Sheet ..	,,	767	6	876	8
Piping	,,	896	0	942	6
Copper—Sheet	lb.	2	1	1	7
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	40	0	40	0
Tinned Plates	cwt.	30	3	29	6
Quicksilver ..	lb.	4	3½	3	11½
GROUP II. TEXTILES LEATHER, ETC.—					
Jute Goods—					
Branbags ..	doz.	7	4	7	11
Cornsacks ..	,,	9	3½	9	7½
Woolpacks ..	each	4	3½	4	8½
Leather—					
Factory Crop	lb.	1	3¼	1	4¼
Waxed Kip	,,	1	10¾	2	1
Waxed Split	,,	1	3¼	1	4¼
Cotton—Raw	,,	1	0	1	3¾
Wool ..	,,	1	3¼	1	8 9/16
Twine, Reaper and Binder	,,	*		*	
Tallow ..	ton	580	0	731	9
GROUP III. AGRICULT'L PRODUCE—					
Wheat ..	bushel	5	7¼	5	0½
Flour ..	ton	254	6	231	4
Bran ..	,,	154	9	154	11
Pollard ..	,,	158	6	160	8
Oats ..	bushel	3	5½	3	8½
Oatmeal ..	ton	471	0	480	0
Barley—English	bushel	4	1½	4	0¾
Cape	,,	3	0	3	1½
Maize ..	,,	5	2	5	7¼
Hay ..	ton	163	4	179	9
Straw ..	,,	61	0	71	2
Peas ..	bushel	8	2½	7	0¾
Potatoes ..	ton	179	6	217	6
Malt ..	bushel	5	9	6	3
Chaff ..	ton	107	6	120	10
Onions ..	,,	184	4	89	10
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—					
Ham ..	lb.	1	8	1	9
Bacon ..	,,	1	3	1	3
Cheese ..	,,	1	1	1	3¾
Butter ..	,,	1	5½	1	9
Lard ..	,,	0	7¼	0	9½
Eggs ..	doz.	1	4	1	4½
Honey ..	lb.	0	4½	0	4½
Beeswax ..	,,	1	11	1	6½
Condensed Milk	doz. tins	11	0¾	11	0¾

COMMODITY.	UNIT	1922.		1923.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—					
Currants ..	lb.	0	9½	0	7
Raisins ..	,,	0	9⅞	0	9½
Herrings ..	doz. 1 lb. tins	8	8½	7	7
Salmon ..	,,	18	1	15	8
Sardines ..	doz.hlvs.	8	10	7	6¼
Tea ..	lb.	1	0⅜	1	3½
Coffee ..	,,	2	1½	2	1½
Cocoa ..	,,	1	3	1	3
Sugar ..	ton	956	8	828	10
Macaroni ..	lb.	0	6	0	5⅞
Sago ..	cwt.	25	9	32	5
Rice ..	ton	512	6	446	8
Salt—Fine ..	,,	120	0	117	6
Rock ..	,,	180	0	176	8
Mustard ..	doz. 1 lb. tins	45	4½	45	4½
Starch ..	lb.	0	11⅜	0	11½
Blue ..	,,	0	11½	0	11½
Matches ..	gross	6	0	6	0⅜
Candles ..	lb.	0	9½	0	9¼
Kerosene ..	gallon	1	10	1	7½
Tobacco ..	lb.	*		*	
GROUP VI. MEAT—					
Beef ..	100 lb.	27	5	41	11
Mutton ..	lb.	0	4½	0	7
Lamb ..	,,	0	6½	0	8⅝
Veal ..	,,	0	3	0	3¾
Pork ..	,,	0	9¼	0	9¼
GROUP VI. BUILDING MATERIAL—					
Timber, Flooring 6 x 1½ ..	100 ft.lin.	25	8	22	10½
6 x ¾ ..	,,	19	10	17	9
6 x ¾ ..	,,	17	3½	15	9
6 x ½ ..	,,	14	2	11	4
Weatherboards	,,	14	8½	12	9
Oregon ..	1,000 ft. sp.	241	0	262	0
Shelving ..	,,	589	0	642	6
Cement ..	cask	23	2	20	5½
White Lead ..	ton	1,319	0	1,182	6
Slates ..	1,000	*		*	
GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—					
Cream of Tartar	lb.	1	6	1	2⅞
Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	365	0	320	10
Saltpetre ..	,,	900	0	852	6
Sulphur ..	,,	276	0	254	4
Caustic Soda ..	,,	576	6	550	0
Potassium Cyanide ..	lb.	1	4	1	6⅜
Alum ..	ton	730	0	700	0

* Not available.

NOTE.—Many of these prices are the average, not of all classes of commodities, but of certain brands only which have been on the market for a great number of years, and they were adopted for the purpose of computing index-numbers showing the general fluctuations in prices from year to year.

APPENDIX IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital Town of Each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1923.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an asterisk (*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1923. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. It will be seen that in certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form, say, 75s. to 80s., indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 75s. and 80s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are, of course, no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopering—						
Coopers	107 6	[6]129 0	[8]110 0	110 0	[6]114 0	[6]110 0
Furniture and Bedding—						
Bedding Makers ..	98 0	96 6	[6]96 3	88 0	93 0	87 6
Boults Carver Operators	109 6	105 0	[6]102 8	93 0	102 0	97 0
Cabinetmakers ..	102 0	101 6	[6]102 8	93 0	99 0	93 6
Carpet Cutters ..	110 0	107 6	..	..	..	93 6
,, Layers ..	101 0	101 6	[12]91 6	..	85 0	93 6
,, Planners ..	101 0	107 6	..	93 0	85 0	93 6
Chairmakers ..	102 0	101 6	[6]102 8	93 0	99 0	93 6
Drape Cutters ..	110 0	101 6	..	..	..	93 6
French Polishers ..	102 0	101 6	[6]102 8	93 0	96 0	93 6
Upholsterers ..	102 0	101 6	[6]102 8	93 0	96 0	93 6
Wood Carvers ..	102 0	101 6	[6]102 8	93 0	102 0	93 6
,, Machinists ..	102 0	98 0	[6]102 8	93 0	96/to 102/	90/ & 97/
,, Turners ..	102 0	101 6	[6]102 8	93 0	99 0	93 6
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers	89 6	95 6	[6] 96 3	84/6 to 95/	..	87 6
Makers	89 6	95 6	[6]96 3	84/6 to 95/	96 0	87 6
Varnishers ..	89 6	95 6	[6]96 3	79 6	..	87 6
Organ Building—						
Journeymen ..	106 6	[6]91/6 & 115/	[6]102 6	90/ to 100/*	..	..
Overmantels and Mantelpieces—						
Journeymen ..	102 0	101 6	[6]102 8	88 0	99 0	93 6

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1*a*) 15 hours. (1*b*) 16½ hours. (1*c*) 28 hours. (1*d*) 25 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3*a*) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4*a*) 41½ hours. (4*b*) 40 hours. (4*c*) 41 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5*a*) 43 hours. (5*b*) 43½ hours. (5*c*) 43⅔ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8*a*) 45¼ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10*a*) 46½ hours. (11) 46⅔ hours. (11*a*) 46⅔ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12*a*) 47⅛ hours. (12*b*) 47½ hours. (13) 47¾ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49⅛ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18*a*) 51¼ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52¼ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53¼ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26*a*) 54⅔ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27*a*) 55¼ hours. (27*b*) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28*a*) 56¼ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33*a*) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35*a*) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38*a*) 88 hours per fortnight. (38*b*) 86 hours per fortnight. (38*c*) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39*a*) 96 hours per fortnight. (39*b*) 98 hours per fortnight. (39*bb*) 108 hours per fortnight. (39*c*) 112 hours per fortnight. (39*d*) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40*a*) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42*a*) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43*a*) 50 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44*a*) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47*a*) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47*b*) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48*a*) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48*b*) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49*a*) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49*b*) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50*a*) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50*b*) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer) 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 59 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter).

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILL AND TIMBER YARD—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Piano Making—						
Cabinetmakers ..	102 0	107 6	[6]102 6	93/to112/6*	..	..
Framemakers—Iron	98 6	89 6	..	..	..	..
Wood	98 6	98/ &104/6	..	..	..	..
French Polishers ..	102 0	101 6	[6]102 6	93/ to 105/*	..	..
Veneerers	102 0	89 6	[6]102 6	..	..	..
Wood Carvers ..	102 0	98/ &104/6	..	93/ to 105/*	..	..
,, Turners ..	102 0	107 6	..	93/ to 105/*	..	..
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	[6]95 0	88 0	[6]93 0	..	85 0	..
Fitters Up ..	[6]95 0	88 0	[6]93 0	..		..
General Hands ..	[6]95 0	86 0	[6]93 0	80 0*		[6]70 0
Gilders	[6]95 0	93 0	[6]93 0	..		..
Joiners	[6]95 0	93 0	[6]93 0	70/ to 85/*		..
Mount Cutters ..	[6]95 0	93 0	[6]93 0	80/ to 100/*		..
Sawyers—Band or Jig	[6]95 0	92/ & 98/	[6]93 0	..		..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers	[6]100 6	[6]103 6	[6]88 11	[6]97 0	87 0	[6]101 6
Labourers	[6]88 6	[6]91 6	[6]88 0	[6]85 0	81 6	[6]89 6
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	[6]94 6	[6]97 6	[6]88 11	[6]91 0	..	[6]95 6
Boults Carver ..	[6]109 6	[6]112 6	[6]94 5	[6]106 0	..	[6]110 6
Buzzer or Jointer ..	[6]103 6	[6]106 6	[6]89 10	[6]100 0	87 6	[6]104 6
General Joiner ..	[6]107 6	[6]110 6	..	[6]104 0	99 6	[6]108 6
Mortising or Boring	[6]97 6	[6]100 6	[6]88 11	[6]94 0	87 6	[6]98 6
Moulding ..	[6]103 6	[6]106 6	[6]94 5	[6]100 0	87/6 & 93/6	[6]104 6
Moulding-own Grinder	[6]109 6	[6]112 6	..	[6]106 0	..	[6]110 6
Nailing	[6]98 6	[6]101 6	[6]88 11	[6]95 0	90 6	[6]99 6
Planing	[6]106 6	[6]109 6	[6]93 6	[6]103 0	99 6	[6]107 6
Sandpapering ..	[6]97 6	[6]100 6	[6]88 0	[6]94 0	87/6 & 91/	[6]98 6
Shaping	[6]109 6	[6]112 6	[6]107 3	[6]106 0	102 6	[6]110 6
Tenoning ..	[6]103 6	[6]106 6	[6]93 6	[6]100 0	87 6	[6]104 6
Ordermen	[6]100 6	[6]103 6	[6]90 9	[6]97 0	93 6	[6]101 6
Pullers or Tailers Out	[6]94 6	[6]91/6 &97/6	[6]88/ to 90/9	[6]85/ & 91/	84 6	[6]89/6 &95/6
Saw Doctors ..	[6]118/6 & 126/6	[6]121/6 & 129/6	[6]103 7	[6]115/ &123/	99 6	[6]119/6 & 127/6
,, Sharpeners ..	[6]103 6	[6]106 6	[6]95 4	[6]100 0	99 6	[6]104 6
Sawyers—						
Band or Jig ..	[6]106/6 & 108/6	[6]103/6 & 109/6	[6]96 3	[6]97/ & 103/	87/6 to 93/6	[6]101/6 & 107/6
Circular	[6]98/6 to 106/6	[6]101/6 & 107/6	[6]93 2	[6]95/ & 101/	87/6 to 93/6	[6]99/6 & 105/6
Gang Frame ..	[6]98 6	[6]102/6 & 105/6	[6]90 9	[6]96/ & 99/	90 6	[6]100/6 & 103/6
Recut Band ..	[6]98/6 to 106/6	[6]103/6 & 109/6	[6]94 5	[6]97/ & 103/	90 6	[6]101/6 & 107/6
Stackers per hour	2 6	2 6	2 4½	2 6	1 9½	2 6
Tallymen	[6]100 6	[6]103 6	[6]90 9	[6]97 0	87 6	[6]101 6
Wood Turners ..	[6]106 6	[6]109 6	[6]96 3	[6]103 0	102 6	[6]107 6
Undertaking—						
Coachmen	92 0	[1]90 0	85/ & 92/6	80/ to 82/6*	[2]90 0	80 0*
Coffin Makers or Trimmers ..	101 6	95/ &101/	87/6 & 92/6†	87/6to100/*	†90/ &100/	90 0*
Venetian Blind Making—						
Journeymen ..	90/ & 94/	72 0*	[6]102 8	93 0	..	90 0

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	91 6	87 6	[6]80 6	81 0	[6]83 0	..
Blacksmiths ..	102/6&103/6	99 6	..	90 0	[6]98 1	..
Bulldozermen ..	90 0	95 0	..	87 0	[6]89 10	..
Carpenters	89 6	99 6	..	90 0	[6]95 4	..
Drillers	90 0	88 0	..	81 0	[6]84 4	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † 44 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements —*continued.*						
Engine Drivers ..	102/3 to 111/3	102/ & 105/	..	84 0	..	..
Fitters	93/6 & 101/6	95/ & 99/6	..	90 0	[6]95 4	..
Grinders	90 0	92 0	..	79 6	..	..
Labourers—unskilled	82 0	84 6	..	79 6	[6]78 10	..
Machinists—Iron ..	90/ to 97/6	92 0	..	87/ & 90/	[6]89 10	..
Wood ..	90/ to 97/6	95 0	..	84/ & 90/	..	..
Painters—Brush ..	82 6	87 6	..	81 0	..	..
Scroll ..	89 6	99 6	..	90 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	111 6	102 6	..	97 0	[6]103 7	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	90 0	99 6	..	90 0	..	..
Storemen	85 0	84 6	[6]80 6	79 6	[6]92 7	..
Strikers	82 6	87 6	..	81 0	[6]81 7	..
Turners	101 6	99 6	..	90 0	[6]95 4	..
Wheelwrights ..	89 6	99 6	..	90 0	..	..
Bedstead Making— Metallic—						
Blacksmiths ..	93/ & 99/	90 0	[6]95 4	85 6	..	..
Chillfitters—Modellers	94 0	100 0	[6]99 0	95 6	..	..
Other ..	94 0	93 0	[6]86/2 &91/8	88 6	..	..
Chippers	89 0	88 0	[6]88 0	80 6	..	..
Cutters, etc. ..	89 0	88 0	[6]88 0	80 6	..	..
Electroplaters ..	94 0	101 0	[6]92 0	96 6	..	..
Fitters Up ..	90 0	90/ & 93/	[6]88 11	83 6	..	..
Foundry Hands ..	89 0	91 0	[6]88 0	79 6	..	..
Frame Setters ..	92 0	91 0	[6]90 9	86 6	..	..
Furnacemen ..	89/ & 94/	91 0	[6]91 8	79 6	..	..
Japanners	90 0	90 0	[6]87 6½	79/6 & 82/6	..	..
Lacquerers ..	93 0	88 0	[6]87 6½	80 6	..	..
Mounters	90 0	91 0	[6]87 6½	81/6 & 83/6	..	..
Polishers	91 0	87 0	[6]78 10	79 6	..	..
Boiler Making—						
Journeymen ..	107 6	115 6	[6]101 9	109 6	99 0	102 0
Railwaymen ..	110 6	115 6	[6]99 11	102 6	[6]111 0	106 0
Brass Working—						
Coremakers ..	103/6 &107/6	93 0	[6]101 9	85 6	99 0	90 0
Dressers	90 0	87 0	[6]82 6	79 6	84 0	84 0
Finishers	99/6 &107/6	107/6&115/6	[6]101 9	96 6	..	84/ to 102/
Furnacemen ..	94/ to 96/	99 0	[6]82/6 to 91/8	85 6	90 0	84 0
Moulders	103/6 & 107/6	107/6&115/6	[6]98/1&101/9	96 6	99 0	90 0
Polishers	99/6 &107/6	97 0	[6]101/9	85 6	..	82 6
Cycles and Motors—						
Assemblers ..	86 0	88/ & 93/	[6]101/9 & 105/5	78/6to110/*	102 0	80 0
Cleaners	81 4	..	[6]80 8	..	..	..
Filers	83 0	88 0	[6]80 8	..	102 0	..
Fitters	87 8	93 0	[6]101/9 & 105/5	102/to109/6*	102 0	88 0
Frame Builders ..	78/ & 87/8	93/ & 95/6	[6]101/9 & 105/5	85/ to 105/*	..	80 0
Repairers	87 8	93/ & 95/6	[6]101/9 & 105/5	60/ to 100/*	..	80 0
Turners—Cycle ..	87 8	104 0	..	102/ to 109/6*	102 0	88 0
Motor ..	87 8	104 0	..	102/ to 109/6*	..	88 0
Wheel Builders ..	83 0	88 0	[6]101/9 & 105/5	..	..	80 0
Electrical Installation—						
Armature Winders ..	115 0	117 6	[6]106 4	111 0	104 0	115 6
Cable Jointers ..	115 0	110 0	[6]103 7	111 0	..	108 0
Fitters	115 0	117 6	[6]106 4	111 0	104 0	115 6
Linesmen	107 0	108 0	[6]103 7	101 6	92 0	106 0
Mechanics	107 0	110 0	[6]103 7*	103 6	104 0	108 0
Patrolmen	..	98/ & 110/	[6]85 3	91 6	..	96/ & 108/
Wiremen	107 0	110 0	[6]103 7	103 6	95 0	108 0
Assistant ..	..	91 6	[6]82 6	..	..	89 6
,, Other Adults ..	..	91 6	[6]82 6	85 0	80 0	89 6

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	115 0	117 6	[6]106 4	111 0	104 0	115 6
Cable Jointers ..	115 0	110 0	[6]103 7	111 0	..	108 0
Carboner, Arc Lamp Attendant ..	95 0	98 0	[6]88 0	91 6	..	96 0
Instrument Makers ..	115 0	110 0	[6]106 4	103 6	104 0	108 0
Linesmen	107 0	108 0	[6]103 7	101 6	92 0	106 0
Meter Fixers ..	107 0	98 0	..	91 6	..	96 0
,, Testers ..	107 0	106 6	[6]103 7	100 0	..	104 6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	110 0	[6]85 3	91 6	..	108 0
Shift Electricians ..	115 0	111/ &117/6	[6]110 0	..	..	109/ & 115/6
Sub-Station Attendants	..	111/ &117/6	..	..	..	109/ & 115/6
Switchboard Attendants	..	106 6	[6]82 6	103 6	..	104 6
Switchmen ..	..	98 0	..	103 6	..	96 0
Other Adults ..	..	91 6	[6]82 6	85 0	..	89 6
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters	115 0	117 6	[6]106 4	111 0	104 0	115 6
Mechanics	107 0	110 0	[6]103 7	103 6	104 0	108 0
Wiremen	107 0	110 0	[6]103 7	103 6	95 0	108 0
Electroplating—						
Makers Up	90 6	87 6	..	96 6*	..	..
Platers	96 6	111 0	[6]92 0	96 6	[6]96 3	88 0
Polishers	90/6 & 92/6	97 0	[6]85 / & 92/	85 6	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	113 0	115 6	[6]105 5	109 6	102 0	113 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists	101 0	103 6	[6]82 6	87 6	90 0	101 0
Borers and Slotters ..	113 0	115 6	[6]94 5	109 6	102 0	113 0
Brassfinishers ..	113 0	115 6	[6]101 9	109 6	102 0	113 0
Coppersmiths ..	113 0	115 6	[6]105 5	109 6	102 0	113 0
Drillers—Radial ..	113 0	115 6	[6]87 1	109 6	102 0	113 0
,, Other ..	101 0	103 6	[6]87 1	97 6	90 0	101 0
Drophammer Smiths..	113 0	115 6	[6]101 9	109 6	102 0	113 0
Fitters	113 0	115 6	[6]101 9	109 6	102 0	113 0
Lappers and Grinders	105/& 113/	107/6 to 115/6	[6]101 9	101/6 to 109/6	94/ to 102/	105/ & 113/
Millers—Universal ..	113 0	115 6	..	109 6	102 0	113 0
,, Other ..	113 0	115 6	[6]101 9	109 6	102 0	113 0
Oliversmiths ..	113 0	115 6	[6]101 9	109 6	102 0	113 0
Pattern Makers ..	119 0	121 6	[6]107 3	115 6	108 0	119 0
Planers—Rail and Plate Edge ..	105 0	107 6	[6]87 1	101 6	94 0	105 0
,, Other ..	113 0	115 6	[6]94 5	109 6	102 0	113 0
Shapers	113 0	115 6	[6]94 5	109 6	102 0	113 0
Springsmiths ..	113 0	115 6	..	109 6	102 0	113 0
Turners	113 0	115 6	[6]101 9	109 6	102 0	113 0
Farriery—						
Firemen	[6]105 0	105 0	[6]90 0	103 0	98 6	..
Floormen	[6]100 0	100 0	[6]90 0	98 0	83 6	..
Shoeingsmiths ..	[6]105 0	105 0	[6]90 0	103 0	98 6	..
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers	88 0	87 0	[6]82 6	84 6	84 0	82 6
,, Labourers	85 0	82 0	[6]82 6	78 6	78 0	78 0
Engineers' Labourers	85 0	87 0	[6]80 8	77 6	84 0	82/6 & 97/
Furnacemen's Assists.	88 0	89 6	[6]80 8	84 6	84 0	82 6
Moulders' Labourers	85 0	84/6 & 86/6	[6]80 8	81 6	84 0	82 6
Strikers	88/ & 90/	94 0	[6]82 6	83 6	84 0	82/6 &97/
Moulding—Iron—						
Coremakers—Machine	107 6	93 6	[6]101 9	102 6	99 0	102 0
,, Other ..	107 6	101/6&108/6	[6]101 9	102 6	99 0	102 0
Dressers and Fettlers	90 0	88 6	[6]82 6	84 6	87 0	84 0
Furnacemen ..	94/ to 96/	92 6	[6]82/6 to 91/8	94 6	94 0	84 0
Moulders—Machine ..	103 6	93 6	[6]98 1	90 6	99 0	102 0
,, Other ..	107 6	[6]101/6&108/6	[6]101 9	90/6 & 102/6	99 0	102 0
Moulding—Piano Frames—						
Moulders	96/ & 101/	101 6	[6]98/1&101/9	..	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Moulding Pipes—Bank—						
Casters and Finishers	88 0	84 6	[6]91 8	96 6	..	..
Coremakers ..	88 0	101/6&108/6	[6]84 4	96 6	..	..
Footmen—4 in. and under ..	96 0	93 6	[6]93 6	96 6	[6]89 10	..
,, 5 and 6 in.	98 0	97 6	[6]93 6	96 6	[6]95 4	102 0
Headmen—4 in. and under ..	102 0	101 6	[6]100 10	102 6	[6]95 4	..
,, 5 and 6 in.	104 0	108 6	[6]100 10	102 6	[6]100 10	102 0
Moulding Pipes—Machine						
Coremakers—Faucet	88 0	101/6&108/6	[6]84 4	..	..	..
,, Spigot ..	88 0	93/6 & 97/6	[6]84 4	..	..	..
Finishers and Casters	88 0	101/6&108/6	[6]91 8	..	..	..
Moulding Pipes—Vertical						
Casters	91 0	90 6	[6]91 8	..	93 6	102 0
Coremakers ..	91 0	90 6	[6]84 4	96 6	87/6 & 93/6	102 0
Corers	91 0	90 6	[6]91 8	..	80 0	..
Rammers	91 0	90 6	[6]86 2	96 6	93 6	102 0
Moulding—Steel—						
Coremakers ..	107 6	92/6to106/6	[6]101 9	102 6	99 0	102 0
Moulders	107 6	92/6to106/6	[6]98/1&101/9	102 6	99 0	102 0
Moulding—Stove—						
Moulders	96/ & 101/	103 0	[6]86 2	90 6	96 0	..
Ovenmaking—						
Blacksmiths ..	94 0	91 0	[6]105 5	88 6	102 0	..
Grinders and Polishers	92/ & 94/	93 0	[6]80 8	83 6	80 0	..
Ovenmakers ..	96/ & 102/	95 0	[6]86 2	88/6 & 93/6	92 0	..
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	82 6	90/6 & 95/6	[6]95 4	87 6	92/ & 98/	96/ & 105/
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work	85/ to 90/*	95 6	[6]97 2	81 0	..	..
Grainers, Liners, etc.	..	96 6	[6]97 2	82 6	..	..
Ornamental ..	..	102 6	[6]97 2	91 6	..	..
Machinists ..	82/6 & 88/6	98 6	[6]97 2	79/6 & 87/6	92/ & 98/	..
Solderers	82/6 & 86/6	95/6 &98/6	[6]97 2	79 6	92/ & 98/	..
Tinsmiths	96 6	102/6&106/6	[6]97 2	91/6 & 95/6	92/ & 98/	96 0
Wireworking† — Barbed Wire—						
Toolsharpener or Machinist ..	98 6	88 9	..	78/6 & 84/6	..	..
Galvanizing—						
Galvanizers ..	97 6	98 9	[6]110 0	91 6	..	..
Picklers	92 0	92 9	[6]93 6	82 6	..	..
,, Assistant	86 0	86 9	..	..	..	..
Nailmaking†—						
Case Wirers ..	86 0	80 9	..	78 6	..	..
Labourers	86 0	80 9	..	78 6	..	..
Setters Up ..	105 0	91 9	..	78/6 to 90/6	..	..
Storemen	92 6	86 9	..	78 6	..	..
Toolmakers ..	105 0	98 9	..	78 6	..	..
Wire Netting Working†—						
Hand-Loom Weavers	97 6	80 9	..	..	..	..
Power-Loom Weavers	97 6	80 9	..	..	..	..
Strikers	..	91 0	..	..	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	92 0	94 0	..	83 0	90 0*	105 0*

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aerated Water and Cordials—						
Bottlers	90 6	94 0	[64]80 0	81 6	85 0	85 0
Bottlewashers ..	88 6	91 6	[64]80 0	81 6	80 0	83 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	95/6 to 103/6	99/ to 107/	84/ to 92/	95/ & 99/	90/6 & 94/6	99/ to 107/
,, (One Horse)..	90 6	[64]94 0	82 0	[64]90 0	90 6	[64]94 0
,, (Two Horses)	95 6	[64]99 0	87 0	[64]95 0	90 6	[64]99 0
Grooms or Stablemen	89 6	93 0	80 0	89 0	87 0	93 0
Loaders	88 6	91 6	[64]80 0	81 6	80 0	83 0
Packers	88 6	91 6	[64]80 0	81 6	85 0	83 0
Wirers	88 6	91 6	..	81 6	85 0	83 0
Baking—Bread—						
Board Hands ..	[6]100 6	120 0	[8]98/ &100/6	96 6	95 0	93 6
Carters (One Horse)	94 0	[17]92 6	85 0	[18]85 0	94 0	94 0
,, (Two Horses)	94 0	[17]105 0	88 0	[18]85 0	99 0	99 0
Doughmen	[6]103/& 105/6	120 0	[6] 105 6	96 6	100 0	93 6
Forehands	[6]105/6 & 110/6	128 0	[8]105/6 & 110/6	96 6	97/6 to 120/	100 0
Ovenmen	[6]105 6	120 0	[8]100 6	96 6	100 0	93 6
Singlehands ..	[6]105 6	128 0	[8]105 6	96 6	102 6	95 0
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	[6]85 0	84 0	[10]80 0	77 6	84 0	80 0
Bakers	[6]96 6	94 0	[10]87 6	82 6	95 0	87 6
Brakesmen ..	[6]89 0	87 6	[10]80 0	80 6	..	82 6
Mixers	[6]89 0	94 0	[10]87 6	80 6	95 0	93 6
Oven Firemen ..	[6]90 6	94 0	[10]85 0	80 6	..	87 6
Storemen	[6]94 0	84 0	[10]84 0	77 6	84 0	80 0
Brewing						
Adult Males ..	[6]94 0	[6]91 0	[6]88 0	[6]90 0	92 6	83 0
Bottle Packers ..	[6]94 0	[6]91 0	[6]88 0	[6]90 0	92 6	83 0
Bottlers and Washers	[6]94 0	[6]91 0	[6]88 0	[6]90 0	92 6	83 0
Cellarmen	[6]97 0	[6]94 3	[6]93 0	[6]96 0	92 6	83 0
Drivers (One Horse)	94 0	94 0	88 0	[6]90 0	92 6	94 0
,, (Two Horses)	97 0	99 0	93 0	[6]93 0	92 6	99 0
,, (Motor under 3 tons) ..	103 0	99/ & 102/	84/ to 92/	[6]96 0	..	99/ & 103/
,, (Motor 3 tons and over) ..	103 0	107/ & 110/9	97/ & 102/	[6]99 0	100/ & 102/6	107 0
Engine Drivers ..	[6]102/3 to 111/3	[6]110 9	[6]95/ to 124/	[6]98/11 to 107/11	90/7 to 99/7	100/10 to 109/10
Firemen	[6]93/3 to 96/3	[6]101 0	[6]95 0	[6]88/5 to 95/11	95 6	91/10 to 94/10
Greasers and Trimmers	[6]91/9 & 93/3	[6]94 3	[6]91/ & 92/	[6]88/5 & 89/11	80/1 & 81/7	90/4 & 91/10
Malt Hands ..	[6]94 0	[6]91 0	[6]88 0	[6]90 0	92 6	83 0
Stablemen and Grooms	94 0	[6]93 0	80 0	[6]93 0	[2]92 6	93 0
Towermen	[6]96 0	[6]95 0	[6]88 0	[6]93 0	92 6	85 0
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Carters (One Horse) ..	96 0	91 0	[8]86 0	..	85 0	83 6
,, (Two Horses)	103 6	91 0	[8]89 0	..	85 0	88 6
Chilling Room Hands	107 0	..	[8]95 0	85 0	[6]80 0	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	102 0	[10]92 0	[8]85 0	85 0	[6]85 0	87 0
,, (Mutton)	87 0	[10]92 0	[8]85 0	85 0	[6]80 0	87 0
Scalders	107 0	98 0	[8]95 0	99 0	[6]85/ & 107/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef)	142 0	[10]120 0	[8]105 0	[7]114 0	[6]107 6	105 0
,, (Mutton)	†	[10]120 0	[8]105 0	[7]114 0	[6]107 6	105 0
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	104 0	98 0	[12]95 0	92 6	90 0	85 0
,, (One Horse)	86 6	91 0	[12]86 0	94 0	80 0	..
,, (Two Horses)	86 6	91 0	[12]89 0	99 0	80 0	..
General Hands ..	86 6	98 0	[12]95 0	92 6	90 0	85 0
Salters	104 0	98 0	[12]95 0	92 6	90 0	85 0
Shopmen	96/6 & 104/	98 0	[12]95 0	92 6	95 0	90 0
Smallgoodsmen ..	104 0	98 0	[12]95 0	92 6	95 0	100 0
,, (Assistant)	96 6	98 0	[12]85 0	82 0	85 0	87 6

*Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Butter Making—						
Buttermakers ..	103 0	94 6	95 0	86 6	..	81 0
Cream Graders ..	95 0	102 6	90 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Cream or Milk Testers	90 0	97 6	90 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Machinists—						
Milk Drying, etc. ..	..	92 6	..	..	..	81/ & 90/
Pasteurizer ..	85 0	88 6	..	..	..	
Separator, Weighing, etc.	85 0	88 6	..	..	..	
Storemen or Packers	85 0	88 6	81 6	81 6	..	65 0
Other Adults ..	85 0	87 6	80 0	81 6	..	65 0
Cheesemaking—						
Journeymen ..	..	99 6	95 0	..	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	..	87 6	80 0	..	..	80 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Carters (Motor) ..	[3][9]*a*92 6	99/ to 107/	84/ to 92/	99/ & 103/	99/ & 103/	[6][4]99/ to 107/
,, (One Horse) ..	[3][9]*a*88 0	[6][4]94 0	82 0	[6][4]94 0	[6][4]94 0	[6][4]94 0
,, (Two Horses)	[3][9]*a*90 6	[6][4]99 0	87 0	[6][4]99 0	[6][4]99 0	[6][4]99 0
Chamber Hands† ..	90/6 & 93/6	[6]99 0	[6]111 10	81 6*	87 6	86 6
Pullers and Stackers†	84 6	[6]99 0	[6]117 4	81 6*	87 6	87 6*
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	102 0‡	96 6	[9]87 6	82/6 & 86/6	[6]100 0*	[13]86/ to 96/6*
Labourers	82 0‡	86 0	[9]78 0	77 6	80 0*	..
Storemen—Head ..	102 0‡	94 0	[9]89/ to 111/6	82 6	89 0*	..
Other ..	82 0‡	89 0	[9]84 0	77 6	..	..
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Casing Cleaners—Foremen	94/ & 100/	107 6	[6]109 0	..	..	90 0
Curers—First Hand ..	116 0	107 6	[6]109 0	92 6	92 6	100 0
Assistant ..	101 0	95 0	[6]92 0	..	85 0	87 6
Cutters Up—First Hand	102 0	107 6	[6]103 0	92 6	85 0	85 0
Assistant	94 6	100 0	[6]94 0	..	77 6	..
Ham Baggers ..	..	93 0	[6]97 0	82 0	80 0	85 0
Lardmen	89 6	90/ & 100/	[6]97 0	82 0	85 0	85/ & 90/
Rollers and Trimmers	94 6	100 0	[6]90 9	92 6	80/ & 85/	85 0
Scalders	89 6	100 0	[6]99 6	92 6	87 6	85 0
Shavers	89 6	100 0	[6]88 0	92 6	80 0	85 0
Slaughtermen ..	102 6	107 6	[6]109 0	92 6	92 6	100 0
,, Assistant	95 0	100 0	[6]89 0	82 0	80 0	85 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	102 0	107 6	[6]109 0	92 6	92 6	100 0
Assistant.. ..	89 6	95 0	[6]88 0	..	85 0	87 6
Smokers—First Hand	94 6	100 0	[6]103 0	92 6	80 0	85 0
Assistant ..	89 6	90 0	[6]88 0	..	77 6	..
Washers—First Hand	94 6	..	[6]90 9	92 6	80 0	85 0
Assistant ..	89 6	90 0	[6]88 0	..	77 6	..
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Adult Males ..	83 0	84 0	78 0	83 0	84 0	83 0
Solderers	91 0	91 0	[6]97 2	91 0	84 0	91 0
Malting—						
Malsters	96 0	91 0	83 0	96 0	92 6	83 0
Meat Packing‡—						
Cappers	94 0	87/6 & 95/6	[6]111 10	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	84 0	[1][0]87 0	[6]96 3	..	..	..
Guillotine Hands ..	83 0	87 6	[6]101 9	..	..	..
Jokermen	94 0	87/6 & 95/6	[6]104/6 & 108/2	..	..	..
Lacquerers ..	94 0	[1][0]87 0	[6]96/3 & 101/9	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	78/ & 83/	[1][0]92/ & 99/	..	..	..	..
Packers	84 0	[1][0]87 0	[6]96 3	..	..	..
Seamers	94 0	87/6 & 95/6	[6]117 4	..	..	..
Milk Delivery—						
Carters—One Horse ..	[3][9]*a*94 0	94 0	87 6	94 0	[1][7]85 0	94 0
Two Horses	[3][9]*a*94 0	99 0	92 6	99 0	..	99 0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Brisbane rates taken from Meat Export Award. ‡ 46¼ and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders	93 6	90 0	[6]81 6	90 0	..	80 0
Mixers or Blenders	86 6	90 0	[6]81 6	90 0	..	80 0
Stone Dressers	94 0	93 0	[6]81 6	93 0	..	80 0
Other Adults	86 6	87 6	[6]81 6	87 6	..	80 0
Milling—Flour†—						
Engine Drivers	97/ to 106/	[6]101/6 & 104/6	90/ to 106/	[6]101/6 & 104/6	[6]101/6 & 104/6	100/10 to 109/10
Firemen	91/ to 97/	[6]98 6	88 0	[6]98 6	[6]98 6	..
Millers—Head	110 0	[6]111 6	[6]107 6	[6]111 6	[6]111 6	100 0
Shift	101/ to 109/	[6]101/6 to 110/6	[6]99/ to 107/	[6]101/6 to 110/6	[6]101/6 to 110/6	90 0
Millwrights	104 0	[6]107 6	..	[6]107 6	[6]107 6	90 0
Packermen	87 6	[6]94 6	[6]87 6	[6]94 6	[6]94 6	80 0
Purifiermen	89 0	[6]93 6	[6]87 6	[6]93 6	[6]93 6	78 0
Silksmen	89 0	[6]93 6	[6]87 6	[6]93 6	[6]93 6	78 0
Smuttermen	87 6	[6]94 6	[6]89 6	[6]94 6	[6]94 6	..
Storemen—Head	89/ & 93/	[6]97 6	[6]92 6	[6]97 6	[6]97 6	85 0
Topmen	89 0	[6]93 6	[6]87 6	[6]93 6	[6]93 6	78 0
Truckers and Others	87 6	[6]89/6 & 92/6	..	[6]89/6 & 92/6	[6]89/6 & 92/6	78 0
Wheat Carriers, per hr.	2 6⅞	2 3	2 4	2 3	2 3	2 3
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen	89 0	90 0	[6]81 6	90 0	..	78/ & 80/
Millers—Head	99 6	96 0	[6]85/6 & 100/6	96 0	..	100 0
Milling—Rice—						
Dryingroom Hands	92 6	87 6	[6]81 6	87 6	..	..
Millers—Head	99 6	96 0	[6]85/6 & 100/6	96 0	..	..
Stone Dressers	94 0	93 0	[6]81 6	93 0	..	..
Other Adults	86 6	87 6	[6]81 6	87 6	..	..
Pastrycooking—						
Carters	88 0	94 0	85 0	[1][8]85 0	94 0	94 0
Packers	88 0	84 0	[6]80 0	..	..	80 0
Pastrycooks	98 0	107 0	[6]105 6	96 6	95/ & 102/6	93 6
,, Assistant	85 0	100 0	[6]98 0	..	..	80 0
Poulterers—						
Bench Hands—						
1st Rate	88 6	85 0	..	..	..	..
2nd Rate	83 6	78/ & 83/	..	..	..	..
Foremen	96 0	105 0	..	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						..
Foremen	105 0*	96 0	[6]85/6 & 100/6	105 0	..	..
Headmen	95 0*	91 0	[6]85/6 & 100/6	95 6	..	..
Other Adults	88 6*	85 0	[6]81 6	81 6	..	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers	[6]94 9	[6]94 9	[6]94 9	94 9	96 0	[6]93 0
Dyeing and Cleaning—						
Clothes Cleaners	89/6 to 96/6‡	89/6 to 96/6	89/6 to 96/6	89/6 to 99/6		
Dyers—Black	111 0‡	111 0	111 0	111 0	[6]80 0	..
Color	111 0‡	111 0	111 0	111 0		
Dye-house Labourers	86 6‡	86 6	86 6	86 6		
Hatmaking—Straw—						
Bleachers	[6]86 6	[6]86 6	[6]86 6	[6]86 6	..	..
Blockers	[6]97 6	[6]97 6	[6]97 6	[6]97 6	..	..
Foremen	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stiffeners	[6]97 6	[6]97 6	[6]97 6	[6]97 6	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Sydney hours 44 (shift work), 46 (other than shift work). ‡ Six-day week—48 hours; five-day week—46¼ hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters	110 0†	[6]114 6	[6]114 6	[6]114 6	[6]110 0	[6]114 6
Pressers	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]100 0	[6]104 6
Tailors	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]100 0	[6]104 6
Trimmers	100 0†	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]100 0	[6]104 6
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Brushers	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	..	[6]89 6
Cutters	100 0†	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]95 0	[6]104 6
Folders	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	..	[6]89 6
Machinists ..	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	..	[6]104 6
Pressers—Coat Hands	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]95 0	[6]104 6
Trouser and Vest Hands	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]95 0	[6]104 6
Tailors	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]95 0	[6]104 6
Trimmers	100 0†	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]104 6	[6]95 0	[6]104 6
Under Pressers—Coat Hands ..	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	[6]89 6	[6]90 0	[6]89 6
Trouser and Vest Hands ..	[6]88 0	[6]88 0	[6]88 0	[6]88 0	[6]90 0	[6]88 0
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	[6]83 0	84 0	85 0	79 6	..	78 0
Dyehousemen ..	[6]83 6	84 0	85 0	82 6	..	80 0
Labourers—						
General	[6]82 0	84 0	85 0	79 6	..	78 0
Willyhouse ..	[6]82 6	84 0	85 0	82 6	..	78 0
Milling Hands ..	[6]82 6	84 0	85 0	85 0	..	78 0
Pattern Weavers ..	[6]82 6	84 0	‡	79 6	..	78 0
Scourers	[6]82 6	84 0	85 0	82 6	..	80 0
Spinners	[6]82 6	85 0	92 6	80 6	..	78 0
Tuners	[6]86/6to97/6	86/ to 94/	85/ to 92/6	85 0	..	78 0
Twisters in ..	[6]85 6	84 0	‡	79 6	..	78 0
Warpers	[6]83 0	85 0	..	79 6	..	78 0
Other Adults ..	[6]82 0	84 0	85 0	79 6	..	78 0

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bookbinding—						
Feeders	..	82 0	[6]85 0	83 0	..	78 0
Finishers	95 0	106 0	[6]101 0	102 0	[6]101 6	100 0
Journeymen Bookbinders	95 0	106 0	[6]101 0	102 0	[6]101 6	100 0
Marblers	95 0	106 0	[6]101 0	102 0	[6]101 6	100 0
Paper Rulers ..	95/ to 107/6	106 0	[6]101 0	102 0	[6]101 6	100 0
Engraving (Process)§—						
Engravers	[6]97 6	[6]90/ to 100/	..	97 6	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone ..	[6]102 6	[6]90/ to 100/	[6]105 0	110 0	..	..
,, Line ..	[6]97 6	[6]97 6	[6]100 0	96 0	..	..
Mounters	[6]92 6	[6]85 0	[6]92 6	86 0	..	..
Operators	[6]102 6	[6]90/ to 100/	[6]105 0	110 0	..	..
Printers	[6]97 6	[6]92 6	[6]95 0	86 0	..	..
Routers	[6]92 6	[6]90 0	[6]92 6	86 0	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	95 6	106 0	[6]105 0	102 0	..	100 0
Rotary Machinists ..	100 6	110/ & 114/	[6]105 0	102 0	[6]101 6	102/ & 104/
Stone Polishers ..	95 6	90 0	[6]85 0	83 0	..	100 0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147.
† 46½ and 48 hours per week. ‡ Piece-work rates. § Other than in newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work ..	[6]114 0	[6]120 0	[6]104 10	110 0	[6]119 0	100 0
Night Work ..	[5]124 0	[6]140 0	[6]112 2	120 0	[5]129 0	[5]105 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work ..	[6]109 0	[6]105 10	[6]91 0	88 0	[6]109 0	96/ & 100/
Night Work ..	[6]114 0	[5]117 7	[6]96 0	98 0	[5]114 0	[6]101/ & 105/
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work ..	[6]130/ &150/	†	[6]115 6	†	[5]130 0	†
Night Work ..	[5]135/ & 155/	†	[6]122 10	†	[5]140 0	†
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work ..	[6]114 0	[6]117 7	[6]113 6	114 0	[6]114 0	..
Night Work ..	[5]124 0	[5]135 3	[6]118 6	124 0	[5]124 0	[5]90 0
Publishers	[6] [5]94/ & 99/	[6] [5]105/10 to 114/10	[6]80/ to 96/	95 0	[6] [5]94/ to 101/	[5]100 0
Readers—						
Day Work ..	[6]119 0	[6]127 6	[6]86/ & 101/	116 0	[6]119 0	100 0
Night Work ..	[5]134 0	[6]130 0	[6]91/ & 106/	126 0	[5]129 0	[5]105 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work ..	[6]89 0	[6]92 6	[6]80 0	83 0	[6]90 0	..
Night Work ..	[5]99 0	[6]95/ &100/	[6]85 0	93 0	[5]100 0	[5]90 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work ..	[6]106 6	[6]111 9	[6]93/6 & 101/	97 0	[6]106 6	..
Night Work ..	[5]111 6	[5]122 1	[6]98/6 & 106/	107 0	[5]116 6	[5]95 0
Stereotypers' Assts.—						
Day Work ..	[6]99 0	[6]100 0	[6]85 0	90 0	[6]94 0	..
Night Work ..	[5]104 0	[5]110 7	[6]90 0	100 0	[5]104 0	[5]85 0
Printing (Job Offices)‡—						
Compositors ..	[6]102 0	106 0	[6]101 0	102 0	[6]101 6	100 0
Electrotypers ..	[6]107 0	106 0	[6]101 0	102 0	..	100 0
General Hands ..	..	82 0	[6]85 0	83 0	[6]87 6	78 0
Linotype Operators ..	[6]108 2	[5]115 0	[6]105/& 112/4	[6]115 0	[5]126 0	110 0
Machinists ..	[6]89/ to 98/	106 0	[6]85/ to 101/	102 0	[6]101 6	100 0
Monoline Operators ..	[6]108 2	[5]115 0	[6]105/& 112/4	[6]115 0	[5]126 0	110 0
Monotype Operators	[6]108 2	[5]115 0	[6]101/ & 106/	[6]115 0	[5]126 0	..
Monotype Casting Machinists ..	..	[6]82 0	[6]85 0	83 0	..	..
Readers	[6]102 0	111 0	[6]101 0	102 0	[6]87 6	100 0
Stereotypers ..	[6]97 0	106 0	[6]101 0	102 0	[6]101 6	100 0
Typograph Operators	[6]108 2	[5]115 0	[6]105/& 112/4	[6]115 0	[5]126 0	..

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Asphalting—						
Layers—Cold Work ..	97 0	87 0	..	89 0	..	
,, Hot Work ..	97 0	87 0	..	..	..	
Mastic Boilers ..	97 0	..	..	..	..	88/6 to
Potmen	97 0	84 0	..	..	..	94/6
Rubbers Down ..	..	86 0	..	..	..	
Yardmen and Labourers	95 0	84 0	..	87 0	..	
Boatbuilding—						
Boatbuilders ..	130 0	[a]80/ to 120/*	[6]108 2	130 0*	130 0	120 0*

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Piece-work rates. ‡ In Perth, 48 hours per week may be worked, payment for the extra four hours being made at the ordinary time rate. An employer is not entitled to change from a 44 to a 48 hour week unless one week's notice is given to his employees.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brickmaking—						
Burners	96/3 to 98/10½	96 0	88/ to 94/	[23]113 2	[23]106/ to 108/6	84 0
Carters—One Horse ..	[27b]85 0	94 0	82 0	94 0	94 0	88 0
,, Two Horses	[27b]90 0	99 0	87 0	99 0	99 0	93 0
Clayholemen ..	[6]97 0	96 6	[6]82 6	92 6	87 0	81 0
Drawers	[6]99 0	97/ & 102/	[6]82 6	98 6	†	87 0
Labourers	[6]93 0	91 6	[6]80 8	87 6	87 0	81 0
Loaders Out ..	[6]93 0	..	[6]80 8	..	..	81 0
Loftsmen	[6]90 0	91 6	[6]80 8	87 6	87 0	81 0
Machinemen ..	[6]95 0	91/6 & 93/	[6]82 6	90/6 & 93/6	87/ & 90/	81 0
Panmen	[6]93/ & 97/	93/ & 97/	[6]80 8	[18]96/2 &99/4	87 0	81 0
Pit Foremen ..	[6]105 0	..	[6]86 2	97 6	93 0	..
Pitmen	[6]97 0	96/6 to 102/6	[6]82 6	92 6	87 0	81 0
Pit Shooters ..	[6]101 0	96/6 to 102/6	[6]86 2	97 6	93 0	84 0
Setters	[6]99 0	97/ & 102/	[6]80/8 &82/6	98 6	95 0	87 0
Truckers	[6]93 0	91 6	[6]80 8	87 6	87 0	81 0
Wheelers	[6]93 0	91 6	[6]80/8 &82/6	87 6	87/ & 90/	81 0
Yardmen	[6]93 0	91 6	[6]80 8	87 6	87 0	81 0
Broom-making (Millet)—						
Sorters—Head ..	[6]97 0	110 0	[6]100 0	..	..	80 0*
,, Other ..	[6]85/ & 89/	98 0	[6]88 0	..	..	60 0*
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers	[6]99 6	95 0	102 6	80 0	..	..
Finishers	[6]99 6	95 0		80 0	..	..
Machinists—						
Boring	[6]99 6	95 0		80 0	..	..
Boults Carver ..	[6]109 6	95 0		80 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers	[6]104 0	100 0		93 0	..	..
Pan Workers—Hair and Bass.. ..	[6]99 6	95 0		86 6	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers ..	84 0	93 0	[1]82 6	93 0	..	..
General Hands ..	82 0	91 0	[1]78 6	91 0	87 6*	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	86 6	93 0	[1]78 6	93 0	..	..
Moulders	82 0	91 6	[1]82 6	91 6	87/6 to 97/6*	80 0
Press-room Gaugers ..	84 0	90 6	[1]79/6 &81/6	90 6	..	..
Stillmen	87 0	93 0	[1]82 6	93 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other Cutters	88/ & 89/6	94 0	[6]93 6	91/ & 102/	[6]106 0	..
Other Adults ..	82 0	82 0	[6]85 0	83 0	90 0	..
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
Labourers	82 0	91 6	[6]80 8	85 6	79 6	88 6
Painters	[6]101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
,, Labourers ..	[6]85 0	96 6	[6]88 0	90 6	84 6	93 6
Smiths	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
,, Strikers ..	82 0	95 0	[6]80 8	89 0	83 6	92 0
Trimmers	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
Vycemen	88 0	96 6	[6]86 2	90 6	84 6	93 6
Wh'lmaking Machinists	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
Wheelwrights ..	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
Coachmaking (Axle-making)—						
Centre Turners ..	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
Faceplate Workers ..	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
Coachmaking—Spring-making—						
Fitters	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6
Springmakers ..	101 0	110 6	[6]99 11	104 6	98 6	107 6

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands ..	92 6	94 0	[6]89 6	88 0	86 0	..
Green Hands ..	92 6	94 0	[6]86 6	88 0	86 0	..
Labourers	89/6 & 92/6	91/ & 94/	[6]85 0	88 0	86 0	..
Limepit Men ..	92 6	94 0	[6]89/6 & 92/6	88 0	86 0	..
Machinists—						
Burring	95 6	97 0	[6]95 6	..	..	..
Fleshing	95 6	97 0	[6]92 6	..	..	..
Scouring ..	95 6	97 0	[6]86 6	88 0	86 0	..
Setting out ..	95 6	97 0	[6]92 6	88 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	95 6	97 0	[6]92 6	88 0	86 0	..
Sweathouse Men ..	89 6	91 0	[6]92 6	88 0	86 0	..
Wool Sorters ..	97 6	99 0	[6]92 6	88 0	86 0	..
Fibrous Plaster Working—						
Fixers' Assistants ..	91 0	[6]96 3	..	[6]92 7	..	..
Shop Hands ..	107 0	[6]96 3	..	94 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	91 0	[6]86 0	..	[6]92 7	..	..
Gas Making and Supply—						
Blacksmiths ..	113 0	121 0	[6]105 5	108 0	[6]102 0	115 7
Coke Trimmers ..	95 3	104 0	[6]80 0	..	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	103 3	112 4	90/ to 106/	99 6	90/7 to 99/7	..
Gas Fitters ..	114 6	[6]112 3	[6]110 0	107 6	104 0	114 11
Labourers	88 0	95 1	[6]80 0	83 6	80 0	91 4
Mainlayers	103 3	112 11	[6]91 0	101 3	92 0	107 11
Metermakers ..	97 0	111 6	..	..	100 0	114 11
Meter Testers ..	103 3	114 3	..	101 3	..	95 5
Service Layers ..	103 3	112 11	[6]91 0	107 6	92 0	107 11
Service Layers' Labourers	88 0	99 8	[6]82 9	83 6	83 0	95 5
Stokers	103 3	114/6 to 118/10	105/ & 107/	101 3	[2 8]107 11	109 6
Yardmen	88 0	95 1	[6]80 0	83 6	80 0	91 4
Glassfounding—						
Bottlestoppers ..	†	†	†	†	†	..
Furnacemen ..	97 0	100 6	89 0	89 0	91 6	..
,, Assistant	89 0	91 6	80 0	80 0	82 6	..
Labourers	89 0	91 6	80 0	80 0	82 6	..
Lehrmen	92 6	[1 2]*a*95 0	[1 2]*a*80 0	[1 2]*a*80 0	[1 2]*a*82 6	..
Packers	†	†	†	†	†	..
Sorters	91 6	94 0	80 0	82 0	82 6	..
Glassworking and Glazing						
Bevellers	100 0	106 6	[6]95 0	95 0	96 0	93 6
Cementers	81 0	90 0	..	95 0	..	..
Cutters and Glaziers—						
Plate	100 0	106 6	[6]89 0	95 0	..	..
Other	100 0	106 6	[6]89 0	95 0	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	100 0	95/ & 106/6	..	95 0	..	..
Packers	87 0	95 0	..	90/ to 96/*	..	..
Silverers—						
Using own Recipe ..	101 0	..	..	..	..	..
Other	101 0	106 6	[6]95 0	95 0	96 0	..
Horsehair Working—						
Curlers	92/ to 105/*	94 0	..	..	..	..
Drafting Hands ..	92 0*	94 0	..	..	..	..
Wet Hacklers and others	85 0*	80/ to 94/	..	..	..	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers ..	98/6 & 101/	98 0	[6]92 6	90 6‡	96 0	65/ to 85*
Engravers	101 0	[11]107 6	[6]92/6 & 95/	90 6‡	96 0	
Mounters	98 6	98 0	[6]92/6 & 95/	99 6‡	96 0	
Setters	101 0	100 0	[6]95 0	99 6‡	96 0	
Watch and Clock Makers	[11]100 0	[8]90/ & 100/	[6]97 6	97 0‡	100 0	..
Repairers ..	[11]100 0	[8]90/ & 100/	[6]97 6	97 0‡	100 0	100 0
Leather—Small Goods—						
General Hands ..	108 0	108 0	108 0	95 0	100 8	108 0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Manures—Animal†—						
Fertilizer Hands ..	84 6	95 0	[6]100 10	..	..	..
Manures—Artificial—						
Acid Retortmen ..	..	95 6	..	90 6	80 0	..
Bagging Men ..	..	89 6	..	84 6	77 0	..
Bin Workers ..	..	89 6	..	84 6	77 0	..
Bone Mill Feeders ..	..	89 6	..	84 6	77 0	..
Chamber Burners ..	..	95 6	..	90 6	80 0	..
Crushers and Mixers ..	..	95 6	..	90 6	80 0	..
Labourers	..	89 6	..	84 6	77 0	..
Masonry — Marble and Stone—						
Carvers	[4]*b* & [6]134/2 & 134/9	[6]146 6	[6]124 8	112 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	[4]*b*87/6 &95/	104 6	[6]124 8	92 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Other	..	116 0	[6]124 8	92 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	..
Masons	[4]*b* & [6]105/10	[6]115 0	[6]124 8	110 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Polishers—						
Machine—						
Granite ..	92 0	104 6	[6]102 8	88 0	[6]88 0	..
Marble	92 0	104 6	[6]102 8	88 0	[6]88 0	..
Other—						
Granite ..	92 0	[6]95 6	[6]102 8	88 0	[6]88 0	..
Marble	92 0	[6]95 6	[6]102 8	88 0	[6]88 0	
Masonry—Monumental—						
Carvers	[6]114 7	[6]122 0	[6]124 8	112 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Fixers	109 0	93 0	[6]124 8	96 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Labourers	90 6	93 0	[6]102 8	79 6	[6]82 6	[6]99 0
Letter Cutters ..	[6]101 3½	[6]115 0	[6]124 8	104 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Masons	[6]99 11	[6]115 0	[6]124 8	100 0	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]110 0
Opticians—						
Journeymen ..	[6]95/ to 108/	[8]*a*100 0	[6]92/6 & 105/	89/6 to 102/‡	96 0	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	89 6	87 6	[9]93 6	102 0	[6]99 0	..
Machinists ..	..	87/6 & 92/6	[9]93 6	83/ & 91/	[6]99 0	..
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	98 0	102 0	..	..	..	..
,, Assistant ..	81 0	81 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	81 0	87 0	..	..	..	..
Cutters	81 0	84/ & 87/	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	81 0	84 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	98 0	105 0	..	..	..	..
,, Assistant ..	81 0	81 0	..	..	..	..
Packers	80 6	81 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen ..	83 0	84 0	..	..	..	..
Rippers	80 6	84 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	78 0	81 0	..	..	..	..
Polish Making—						
Foremen	..	90 0	..	90 0	..	..
Grinders	..	90 0	..	90 0	..	..
Millhands	..	90 0	..	90 0	..	..
Mixers	..	90 0	..	90 0	..	..
Other Adults ..	..	87 6	..	87 6	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Journeymen ..	108 0	108 0	108 0	95 0	100 8	108 0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.
‡ Hours of labour per week ; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	93 0	96 6	88 0	85/ to 100/*	..	84 0
Assistant ..	87/ & 89/6	93 6	88 0	70/ to 80/*	..	78 0
Hollow-ware Pressers	98 0	94 6	[6]80 8	90/ to 100/*	..	84 0
Labourers	87 0	91 6	[6]80 8	..	..	78 0
Sagger Makers ..	89 6	93 6	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers ..	104 0	95 6	[6]80 8	..	..	84 0
Throwers—1st Class ..	104 0	101 6	[6]99 0	90/ to 105/*	..	87 0
2nd Class..	..	91/6 & 95/6	[6]88 0	..	..	81 0
Turners	95 0	94 6	..	..	..	..
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	97 6	96 6	94 0	..	94 0	84 0
Assistant ..	..	93 6	88 0	..	80 0	78 0
Drawers	92 0	91 6	[6]80 8	90/ to 96/*	80 0	..
Junction Stickers ..	94 0	93 6	[6]80 8	..	86 0	79 6
Moulders	99 0	95 0	[6]80 8	..	94 0	78/ & 79/6
Mould Makers ..	94 0	101 6	[6]82 6	90/ to 96/*	92 0	..
Setters	96 0	94 6	[6]80 8	..	86/ & 94/	79 6
Potteries—Tile Making (other than Roofing)—						
Labourers	87 0	91 6	[6]80 0	80 0	..	78 0
Moulders or Pressers..	88/ & 91/	95 0	[6]80/8 &84/4	88 0	..	78/ to 84/
Setters—Head ..	94 0	93 6	[6]80 8	90 0	..	..
,, Other ..	88 0	93 6	[6]80 8	90 0	..	79 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine	[6]100 6	[6]96 6	[6]89 2	94 0	[6]84 4	88 0
Assistant.. ..	[6]92 6	[6]87 6	[6]83 2	88 0	..	81 0
Dressers	[6]107 0	[6]103 6	[6]83 2	85 0	..	84 0
Faceman	[6]102 6	[6]96 6	[6]89 2	85 0	..	78 0
Gutterers	[6]112 6	..	[6]92 10	..	..	84 0
Hammermen ..	[6]98 6	[6]103 6	[6]89 2	88 0	[6]81 7	84 0
Labourers or Strippers	[6]92 6	[6]87 6	[6]83 2	85 0	[6]78 10	78 0
Loaders, Pluggers, or Truckers ..	[6]92 6	[6]87 6	[6]83 2	85 0	[6]78 10	78 0
Machine Feeders ..	[6]104 6	[6]90 6	[6]84/7 &88/8	85 0	[6]84 0	81 0
Quarrymen ..	[6]107 0	..	[6]92 10	88 0	[6]99 0	88/ to 102/
Spallers	[6]96 6	[6]96 6	87 4	88 0	[6]84 4	84 0
Rope Making—						
Clothes Line Lappers	86 6	86 6	82 0	..	..	..
Feeders for First Spreader ..	90 6	90 6	82 0	81 6	..	..
Foremen—Head ..	102 6	..	93 0	88 6	..	..
,, Jenny ..	102 6	..	86 0	83 6	..	..
Knockers Out and Dampers Down ..	86 6	86 6	82 0	78 6	..	..
Oilers	89 6	89 6	..	78 6	..	..
Packers	86 6	86 6	82 0	78 6	..	..
Reelers—Hand ..	87 0	87 0	82 0	78/6 & 81/6	..	..
,, Steam ..	87 6	87 6	82 0	85 6	..	..
Rubber Working†—						
Calender Hands ..	106/ &109/9	108/4 &112/1	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers..	93 9	96 1	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	92 3	94 7	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	93 9	96 1	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists ..	93 9	96 1		..	..	..
Heaters	93 9	96 1	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	93 9	96 1	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	94 9	97 1	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	99 9	102 1	..	..	..	..
Moulders—Other ..	93 9	96 1	..	..	..	..
Press Hands ..	93 9	96 1	..	..	..	..
Spreaders	93 9	96 1	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers ..	94 9	97 1	..	..	..	..
Textile Cutters ..	90/9 & 93/9	93/1 & 96/1	..	..	..	..
Tube Repairers ..	93 9	96 1	[6]88 0	80/ to 90/*	..	..
,, Joiners ..	92 3	94 7	[6]88 0	80/ to 90/*	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Melbourne hours, 46¼ and 48 per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Rubber Working — *continued.*						
Tyre Moulders ..	109 9	112 1	..	..	..	..
Vulcanizers ..	93 9	96 1	[6]88 0	87/ to 92/*	..	..
Wrappers	91 3	93 7	[6]88 0	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	89 9	92 1	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Collarmakers ..	108 0	108 0	108 0	95 0	100 8	108 0
Harnessmakers ..	108 0	108 0	108 0	95 0		
Machinists	108 0	108 0	108 0	95 0		
Saddlers	108 0	108 0	108 0	95 0		
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers	104 0	105 0	[6]102 0	89 0	75/ to 90/*	..
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	[6]119 2
Dockers	118 0	118 0	118 0	118 0	..	..
Painters	118 0	118 0	118 0	118 0	..	..
Shipwrights—						
New Work ..	130 0	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	130 0	130 0	120 0*
Old Work ..	130 0	[6]119 2	[6]119 2	130 0	130 0	120 0*
Soap Making—						
Foremen	89/ & 91/6	94 6	[10]87 0	94 6	..	95 0
General Hands ..	82 0	87 6	[10]80 0	87 6	87 6*	80 0
Mixers	82 0	92 6	[10]80 0	92 6	..	..
Soap Makers ..	94 0	..	[10]80 0	..	..	100 0
,, Assistants	84 0	96 6	[10]80 0	96 6	..	95 0
Tallow Making—						
Tallowmen ..	89 6	95 0	[6]96/3 to 99/†	84 0	..	88/ to 95/*
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6
Curriers	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0
Fancy Leather Finishers	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Japanners or Enamellers	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Jiggers and Grainers (B'kbinding Leather)	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Labourers	87 6	87 6	87 6	87 6	87 6	87 6
Linemen and Yardmen	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6	98 6
Scouring ..	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0
Scudding	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Shaving	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Splitting ..	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0
Unhairing ..	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Whitening ..	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Other	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0	91 0
Rollers and Strikers	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	95 0
Tablemen	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters—1st Hand ..	[6]104 0	95 0	[6]93 0		..	115 0*
,, 2nd Hand ..	[6]104 0	85 0	[6]93 0		..	85 0*
Dressers	[6]104 0	85 0	..	89 0	..	..
Machinists ..	[6]104 0	85 0	[6]93 0		..	..
Sewers—Hand ..	[6]104 0	95 0	[6]88 6		..	..
Tent Makers ..	[6]104 0	95 0	[6]93 0		75/ to 90/*	..
Wickerworking—						
Bamboo or Wicker Workers	105 0	87 6	[6]102 8	88 0	93 0	90 0
Basket Makers and Repairers ..	109 0	91 6	[6]97/6 & 100/6	88 0	..	..
Upholsterers ..	102 0	87 6	[6]102 8	88 0	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Rates taken from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bricklaying—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface	[1][0]113 1	[6]110 0	[6]110 0	[6]95 4	[6]117 4	[6]106 4
Sewer and Tunnel	[1][0]118 10	[6]117 4	[6]110 0	[6]95 4	[6]117 4	[6]112/4 & 118/4
Carpentering—						
Carpenters	[1][0]107 4	[6]124 8	[6]110 0	[6]118 3	110 0	[6]121 11
Labouring (Builders)†—						
Bricklayers' Labourers	[6]101 9	[6]105 5	[6]92 2	[6]98 1	[6]95 4	[6]101 9
Carpenters' Labourers	[6]101 9	[6]105 5	[6]92 2	[6]98 1	[6]86 2	[6]101 9
Concrete Workers ..	[6]101 9	[6]105 5	[6]97 8	[6]98 1	[6]95 4	[6]101 9
Earth Excavators ..	[6]101 9	[6]105 5	[6]92 2	[6]98 1	[6]86 2	[6]101 9
Gear Workers ..	[6]101 9	[6]105 6	[6]92 2	[6]98 1	[6]95 4	[6]101 9
Masons' Labourers ..	[6]101 9	[6]105 5	[6]92 2	[6]98 1	[6]95 4	[6]101 9
Plasterers' Labourers	[6]101 9	[6]105 5	[6]92 2	[6]98 1	[6]95 4	[6]101 9
Scaffold Hands ..	[6]101 9	[6]105 5	[6]92 2	[6]98 1	[6]95 4	[6]101 9
Lathing and Ceiling—						
Lathers	[6]98 1*	..	[6]110 0	..	[6]100/to120/*	[6]95 4
Metal Ceilers ..	[6]95 0*	[6]114 0*	[6]110 0	..	100/to120/*	[6]106 4*
Masonry—						
Masons	[4]b & [6]105/10	[6]115 0	[6]124 8	[6]95 4	[6]113/8 & 117/4	[6]106 4
Painting (House) and Glazing—						
Glaziers	[6]102 8	[6]104 6	[6]110 0	[6]93 0½	102 0	[6]106 4
Painters	[6]102 8	[6]104 6	[6]110 0	[6]93 0½	102 0	[6]106 4
Paperhangers ..	[6]102 8	[6]104 6	[6]110 0	[6]93 0½	102 0	[6]106 4
Signwriters ..	[6]110 0	[6]104 6	[6]110 0	[6]93 0½	102 0	[6]106 4
Plastering—						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers	[1][0]108 4	[6]96 3	[6]110 0	[6]92 7	..	[6]106 4
Plasterers—						
Surface	[1][0]108 4	[6]110/ to 118/3	[6]110 0	[6]95 4	[6]117 4	[6]106 4
Sewer or Tunnel ..	[1][0]112 2	[6]123 9	[4][6]116/ & 119/	[6]95 4	..	[6]112/4 & 115/4
Plumbing and Gasfitting—						
Galv. Iron Workers ..	[1][0]106 10	[6]102 8	[6]110 0	[6]110 0	104 0	[6]99/ & 110/
Gasfitters	[1][0]106 10	[6]102 8	[6]110 0	[6]110 0	104 0	88 0
Plumbers	[1][0]106 10	[6]102 8	[6]110 0	[6]110 0	104 0	[6]99/ & 110/
Roofing—						
Shinglers	[1][0]110 3	[6]115 6	[6]110 0	..	..	..
Slaters	[1][0]110 3	[6]115 6	[6]110 0	..	108 0*	[6]106 4*
Tilers	[1][0]110 3	[6]115 6	[6]110 0	[6]95 4	108 0*	[6]106 4*
Tile Laying—						
Tile Layers ..	[6]108 0	‡	[6]110 0	25 0§	..	[6]106 4
Tuckpointing—						
Tuckpointers ..	[6]85 0	[6]99 0	[6]110 0	[6]95 4	‡	[6]120 0*
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Carpenters	107 0	[6]124 8	..	[6]112 0*	104 0	111 0
Concrete Workers ..	98/ &100/	[6]105 0	[6]91/to100/2	..	86 0	94 6
Labourers	92 6	[6]88 6	[6]80 0	78/6 &84/6*	80 0	85 6
Miners—Sewer ..	[1][d][4] & [6]102/8 to 133/6	[6]95/10 & 99/6	[6]107 6	..	89 0	91 6
Pipe-jointers & Setters	94/ & 100/	[6]99 6	[6]85/6 & 87/4	87 6*	89/ & 98/	91 6
Timbermen	100/ & 106/	..	..	87 6*	89 0	91 6
Toolsharpeners ..	100 0	[6]101 10	[6]92 10	90 6*	89 0	97 0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. ‡ Piece-work rates. § Per day.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Coal Mining‡—						
Blacksmiths ..	110/6 to 117/6	117 0	121/6 to 134/6		..	104/ &118/6
Bracemen	105/6 to 107/6	113 6	105/ to 124/6		..	..
Carpenters ..	113/6 to 121 6	113 6	115/6 to 134/6		..	104 0
Deputies	129/6 to 140/	130 0	124/6 &128/		..	122/ & 123/
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	114 to 132/	109/ &117/6	114/6to150/		124/6&127/6	110/to 121/6
Other	105/6to116/	109 0	105/6to138/		..	..
Labourers—						
Surface	99 0	99 0	99/ to 117/6		..	99/ to 100/6
Underground ..	99/ to 105/6	99 0	101/to120/6		99 0	99/ to 100/6
Miners—						
Machine ..	†	†	†		†	†
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	†	†	†		†	†
Wet Work ..	†	†	†		†	†
Platmen or Banksmen	105/6to109/	113 6	99/ to 120/6		109 0	100 6
Shaftsinkers—				Not Mined		
Dry Work ..	104/3 to 123/6	126 0	124/6 to 142/6		..	†
Wet Work ..	107/8 to 123/6	132 0	133/9 to 151/9		..	†
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	99/to126/6	113 6	116/6 to 134/6		119 6	116/6 &120/
Wet Work ..	99 to 126/6	119 6	125/9 to 143/9		..	..
Shotfirers	123/6 to 129/6	..	116/6&134/6		119 6	..
Shovellers	99/ to 105/6	99 0	..		110 0	..
Skip-repairers ..	99/ to 106/6	99 0	..		..	104 0
Strikers	99/ to 102/	99 0	..		..	..
Timbermen	102/ to 119/	126 0	116/6 &134/6		109 0	..
Weighmen ..	109/to112/6	120 0	..		..	111 0
Wheelers	103/6to109/	105 6	105/6 to 126/6		109/6 & 115/6	100 6
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)¶—						
Battery Feeders ..	82/ to 96/	74/11 to 86/11	79 to 97/2	..	81/ to 91/6	73/6 to 76/4
Bracemen	85/ to 96/	79/11 to 91/11	81/5to102/8	61 6	90/ to 100/6	76/6 to 79/4
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	93/1 to 102/	90/7to112/7	82/ to 121/	69/ to 78/	87/10 to 107/4	81/6 to 99/7
Winding and Loco.	103/1to120/	100/7 to 120/5	90/ to 132/	75/ &78/	97/10 to 114/4	91/6to105/7
Firemen	87/1 to 98/	84/7 to 99/6	79/ to 106/4	63/ &69/	81/10to95/4	75/6 to 96/
Labourers	82 to 90/	74/11 to 86/11	77/ to 97/2	60/ to 63/	81/ to 94/6	73/6 to 76/4
Miners—						
Machine ..	88/ to 99/	80/11 to 104/11	83/6 to 110/11	†§	94/to 111/6	82/6 to 88/4
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	88/ to 99/	83/11 to 102/8	83/6to102/8	†§	89/ to 106/6	82/6 to 88/4
Wet Work ..	94/ to 105/	89/11 to 108/11	95/4 to 110/11	†§	98/to 115/6	88/6 to 94/4
Platmen	85/ to 96/	79/11 to 91/11	81/5to102/8	61 6	90/to 100/6	76/6 to 79/4
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	91/ to 99/	89/11 to 104/11	83/6 to 110/11	†§	96/ to 111/6	88/6 to 94/4
Wet Work ..	97/ to 105/	95/11 to 110/11	83/6 to 110/11	†§	105/to120/6	94/6 to 97/4
Shift Bosses ..	..	84/11 to 102/11	111/10 to 120/1	84/ & 87/	..	..
Timbermen ..	89/6 to 105/	85/5to102/2	89/to110/11	69/ & 78/6	96/ to 111/6	85/6 to 94/4

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Piece-work rates. ‡ The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as follows :—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under

[*For continuation of footnote see next page.*

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Railways†—						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	130 0	117 0	115/ to 125/	122 0	135 0	117 0
2nd Class ..	124 0	111/ & 114/	109 /to 119/	116 0	123 0	114 0
3rd Class ..	118 0	105/ & 108/	103/ to 113/	110 0	115 0	111 0
4th Class ..	112 0	99/ & 102/	97/ to 107/	107 0	107 0	108 0
5th Class ..	106 0	..	97/ to 107/	..	101 0	102/ & 105/
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	100 0	93 0	90/ to 100/	99 6	95 0	96 0
2nd Class ..	94 0	90 0	90/ to 100/	95 0	89 0	93 0
3rd Class ..	88 0	84/ & 87/	84/ to 94/	92 0	83 0	87/ & 90/
Guards—						
1st Class ..	97/ to 103/	102/ & 105/	110/ to 120/	101 0	101 0	101/ & 104/
2nd Class ..	91/ to 97/	87 to 99/	101/ to 111/	99 6	98 0	95/ & 98/
3rd Class ..	88 to 91/	84/ to 90/	95/ to 105/	89 0	92/ & 95/	89/ & 92/
Porters	82/ to 91/	78/ to 93/	81/ to 95/	78/6 & 83/	77/ & 80/	77/ to 86/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	104/6 to 113/6	102 0	110/ to 120/	95 0	89 0	89 0
2nd Class ..	95/6 to 106/	96 0	103/ to 113/	92 0	83 0	86 0
3rd Class ..	91 0	90/ & 93/	99/ to 109/	..	..	..
Ordinary ..	91 0	84/ & 87/	91/ to 101/	..	83 0	..
Signalmen—						
Special	..	108 0	103/ to 116/	101/ & 110/	104 0	..
1st Class ..	109/ & 112/	99 0	101/to 111/	98 0	95 0	86/ & 89/
2nd Class ..	106 0	93 0	96/ to 106/	95 0	89 0	80/ & 83/
3rd Class ..	103 0	90 0	90/ to 100/	89 0	83 0	..
4th Class ..	91/ to 100/	87 0	85/ to 95/	86 0	80 0	..
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—						
Car Washers or Cleaners	86 0	97 6	[6]92 7	88 6	83 0	92 0
Conductors—						
1st Year	89 0	97 6	85/ & 88/	90/6 & 92/6	85/ & 92/	89 0
2nd Year ..	92 0	100 6	88/ & 93/	92 6	92 0	92 0
3rd Year ..	95 0	103 6	93/ & 103/	96/6 & 98/6	92 0	93/6 to 98/
Firemen—						
Four Fires ..	95 0	109 6	91 0	98 0	96 0	..
Less than Four Fires	88/ to 95/	106 6	91 0	..	90 0	..
Horse Drivers ..	86 0	103 6	82 0	95 6	87 0	94 0
Labourers	83 0	91/6 & 97/6	85 0	86 6	83 0	89/ & 92/
Lamp Trimmers ..	83 0	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	86 0	100 6	[6]92 7	89 6	87 0	95 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year	95 0	97 6	85/ & 88/	92 6	92 0	92 0
2nd Year ..	98 0	100 6	88/ & 93/	95 6	92 0	95 0
3rd Year ..	101 0	103 6	93/ & 103/	98/6 & 100/	92 0	98 0
Night Watchmen ..	86 0	96 3	[3]83 0	89 6	97 0	89 0
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading	100 0	118 0	[6]123 11	99 6	105 0	98 0
Other	91 0	110 0	[6]110 2	92 6	95 0	95 0
Pitmen	97 0	109/6 & 112/6	[6]93/6 & 100/10	92/6 & 95/6	92 0	98/ & 104/
Signalmen	101/ to 107/	106/6 & 112/6	96/ & 100/	98/6 to 105/	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—						
Horse	88 0	103 6	82 0	95 6	87 0	94 0
Motor	97 0	103 6	..	98 6	92 0	98 0
Track Cleaners ..	86 0	97 6	85 0	89 6	97 0	92 0
Trimmers or Fuelmen	88 0	..	87 0	89/ & 92/	83 0	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week in New South Wales and Victoria (96 per fortnight), except in the following cases :—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen.

the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi. ¶ The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows :—*N.S.W.*—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours ; surface workers, 44 hours. Other Districts—Underground workers, 44 hours ; surface workers, 48 hours. *Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania*—Miners and others underground, 44 hours ; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. *Queensland*—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week ; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, &c., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, &c., 44 hours. *South Australia*—Miners and others underground 44 hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Carters—						
One Horse ..	87 6	94 0	82 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Two Horses ..	92 6	99 0	87 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Three Horses ..	96 6	101 0	90 0	101 0	101 0	101 0
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	[6]94 0	94 0	82 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Two Horses ..	[6]103 0	99 0	87 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	87 6	102 0	89 0	102 0	102 0	102 0
Two Horses ..	92 6	107 0	94 0	107 0	107 0	107 0
Sanitary carters ..	91/6 &96/6	98/ to 108/	88 0	..	98/ to 108/	98/ to 108/
Stable Hands ..	87/ & 92/	93 0	80 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Tip Dray Drivers ..	87/ & 92/	94 0	82 0	94 0	94 0	94/ & 99/
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	89/6 to 98/6	99/ & 103/	84/ to 92/	99/ & 103/	99/ & 103/	99/ & 103/
3 tons or over ..	98/6 &102/6	107 0	97/ & 102/	107 0	107 0	107
Carrying—Passenger—						
Chauffeurs	[2 5]89 0	90/ & 96/†	[2 8]60 0	..	..	[1 9]90 0
Lift Attendants—						
Goods	82 0	80 0	[6]85 0	70/ to 80/*	75 0	78 0
Passenger	82 0	80 0	80/ & 82/	70/ to 80/*	75 0	66 0*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Wharf Labourers per hour‡	2 11½	2 11½	2 11	2 11½	2 11½	2 11½
Passenger Vessels—Intra State§—						
Cooks—						
Chief per month	343/6 to 413/6§‖	398 6§	398 6§	398 6§	398 6§	238/ & 398/6§‖
Second	273/6 to 313/6§‖	288 6§‖	288 6§‖	288 6§‖	288 6§‖	208/ & 288 6§‖
Third	273 6§‖	..	..	..	..	..
Ships	313 6§‖	..	..	..	..	..
Pantrymen ..	320 0¶	320 0¶	320 0¶	320 0¶	320 0¶	..
Assistant Stewards	290/&300/¶ 300/&340/¶	290/&300/¶ 300/&340/¶	290/&300/¶ 300/&340/¶	290/&300/¶ 300/&340/¶	290/&300/¶ 300/&340/¶	.. 188/ & 340/¶
Passenger Vessels—Inter-state§—	Wages in Vessels of 4,000 tons Gross Register and under.	*s. d.*		Wages in Vessels of over 4,000 tons Gross Register.	*s. d.*	
Bakers per month		358 6‖			378 6‖	
Barmen ,,		300 0**¶			300 0**¶	
Butchers ,,		308 6‖			328 6‖	
Cooks—						
Chief ,,		428 6‖			458 6‖	
Second ,,		348 6‖			348 6‖	
Third ,,		288 6‖			288 6‖	
Ships' ,,		338 6‖			338 6‖	
Pantrymen ,,		320 0**¶			320 0**¶	
Scullerymen ,,		268 6‖			268 6‖	
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon ,,		310 0**¶			310 0**¶	
Second ,,		340 0**¶			340 0**¶	
Second Saloon ,,		340 0**¶			340 0**¶	
Fore Cabin ,,		320 0**¶			320 0**¶	
Bedroom and Other ,,		300 0**¶			300 0**¶	

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † 48 and 51 hours per week. ‡ Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. § Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. ‖ Not more than 9 hours per day. In the tropics 8 hours. ¶ Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, and 8 per day when in terminal ports

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
			s. d.			
All Vessels—Interstate†§§—						
A.B. Seamen per month			336 1			
Boatswains ,,			356 1			
Donkeymen ,,			396 1			
Firemen .. ,,			376 1			
Greasers .. ,,			376 1			
Lamp Trimmers ,,			356 1			
Fuel Trimmers ,,			336 1			
		Vessels.			Vessels.	
Marine Engineers†‡ ‡‡—		100 *N.H.P. and under.*			*Over* 100 *N.H.P.*	
Chief per month		620/ to 670/			690/ to 1030/	
Second ,,		510/			510/ to 670/	
Third ,,		460/			460/ to 560/	
Fourth .. ,,		..			400/ to 500/	
5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ,,		..			390/	
		Interstate Passenger Vessels.			Interstate Cargo Vessels.	
		Lowest Class, 125	*Highest Class over*		*Lowest Class,* 60	*Highest Class over*
Merchant Service†‖ ‡‡—		*tons and under.*	10,000 *tons.*		*tons and under.*	8,000 *tons.*
Masters per month		643/	1633/		555/	1133/
Officers—						
Chief ,,		503/	663/		443/	603/
Second ,,		443/	603/		403/	523/
Third ,,		..	543/		..	483/
Fourth and Fifth ,,		..	403/		..	403/

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Farming**						
General Hands*§ ..	25/ to 50/	25/ to 45/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 45/	40/ to 55/	30/ to 45/
Harvesters*§ ..	54/ to 72/	48/ to 80/	48/ to 80/	60/ to 80/	48/ to 80/	48/ to 72/
Milkers*§	25/ to 35/	25/ to 45/	25/ to 35/	30/ to 40/	45/ to 50/	30/ to 45/
Ploughmen*§ ..	35/ to 50/	30/ to 50/	30/ to 45/	35/ to 45/	40/ to 60/	35/ to 50/
Chaffcutters—						
Portable	..	[1]084 0	..	..	..	[3]292/6 &95/
Stationary ..	..	[1]084 0	..	..	..	[3]292/6 &95/
Threshers—						
Feeders	..	..	..	..	..	[3]3*a* 95 0
Machinists ..	..	..	..	..	..	[3]292 6
Gardening¶—						
Gardeners	86 6*	[6]78 0	[6]89 8	78/ to 90/*	86 0	88 6
Labourers	78 0*	[6]75 0	[6]80 0	72/ to 78/*	80 0	85 6
Nurserymen ..	86/6 & 94/*	78 0	86 6	78/ to 100/*	80/ to 100/*	88 6
Labourers	78 0*	73 0	80 0	72/ to 78/*	72 0*	85 6
Pastoral Workers¶¶—						
Cooks§	88 0	88 0	102 0	88 0	88 0	88 0
Shearers .. per 100	38 0	38 0	40 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Shed Hands§ ..	75 10	75 10	90 0	75 10	75 10	75 10
Wool Pressers§ ..	99 4	99 4	110 0	99 4	99 4	99 4
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	88/8 to99/10	82/6 to 98/	..	75/6 to 92/8	81/4 & 87/4	84/4 & 90/4

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. § Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. ‖ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. ** Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. ‡‡ *Marine Engineers*—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. *Masters and Officers.*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly in port shall be 8 hours. Five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. §§ Not more than 8 hours per day. ¶ Brisbane and Perth rates are for employees of local authorities. ¶¶ Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Clubs (Residential)—						
Barmen	[3 9]*a*82 0	82 6	85 0	87 0	81/ to 95/*	..
Billiard Markers ..	[3 9]*a*82 0	78 0	80 0	79 6	66 6*	[2 5]60 0
Lift Attendants ..	[3 9]*a*82 0	[1 9]80 0	80/ & 82/	79 6	..	..
Porters—Day Work	[3 9]*a*82 0	78 0	80 0	79 6	66 6*	[2 5]57 6
,, Night Work	[3 9]*a*82 0	78 0	80 0	79 6	77 6*	[2 5]57 6
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—						
Chefs	107/6 to 140/6	83/ to 124/	94/ & 99/	104/6 to 129/6	100/ & 108/	[2 5]69/ to 119/6
Cooks—Second ..	89/6 to 110/6	80/6 to 103/	84 0	89/6 to 104/	86/ & 92/	[2 5]55/6 to 96/
,, Third ..	86/ to 100/6	79/ to 83/	84 0	89/6 & 93/	85 0	[2 5]55/6 to 78/
Kitchenmen ..	82 0	82 6	80 0	79 6	80 0	[2 5]61 6
Hairdressing—						
Full Hands ..	[1 6]100 0	100 0	..	..	..	..
Hairdressers ..	[1 6]95 0	[1 4]90 0	93 0	87 0	100 0	[1 8]80
Hotels—						
Barmen	82 0	85 0	85 0	87 0	95 0	[2 5]82 0
Billiard Markers ..	82 0	82 6	80 0	79 6	80 0	[2 5]61 6
Handymen ..	82 0	82 6	80 0	79 6	80 0	[2 5]51/ & 56/6
Lift Attendants ..	82 0	[1 9]80 0	80/ & 82/	79 6	..	[2 5]54/ & 61/6
Porters—Day Work	82 0	82 6	80 0	79 6	80 0	[2 5]54 0
,, Night Work	82 0	82 6	80 0	79 6	85 0	[2 5]61 6
Waiters—Head ..	92 0	85 0	80 0	84 0	..	[2 5]78/ & 90/
,, Other ..	82 0	82 6	80 0	79 6	84 0	[2 5]60/6 to 78/
Restaurants—						
Pantryman ..	82/ & 84/6	78 0	82 6	79 6	80 0	[2 5]61 6
Waiters	82 to 87/	78 0	82 6	79/6 & 82/	84 0	[2 5]60/6 to 78/

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bill Posting—						
Billposters	84 0	75 0	80 0	[6]75/ to 84/*	[1 2]80/ to 90/*	78 0
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class	108/3 & 111/3	105 0	106 0	104/11 & 107/11	96/7 & 99/7	106/10 & 109/10
2nd Class ..	105 3	102 0	98 0	101 11	93 7	103 10
3rd Class ..	102 3	102 0	90 0	98 11	90 7	100 10
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	96 3	102 0	88 0	95 11	84 7	94 10
2nd Class ..	93/3 & 94/9	94/6 & 99/	..	88/5 & 94/11	81/7 & 83/1	91/10 & 93/4
Greasers	93 3	94 6	88 0	89 11	81 7	91 10
Trimmers	91 9	94 6	87 0	88 5	80 1	90 4
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke)—						
Baggers and Loaders	87 6	[6]110 0	..	86 0	..	90 0*
Carters—						
One Horse ..	87 6	88 0	82 0	90 0	94 0	94 0
Two Horses ..	92 6	93 0	87 0	95 0	99 0	99 0
Trimmers	87 6	[6]110 0	..	86 0	..	97 0*

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Fuel Distribution (Firewood)—						
Carters—One Horse ..	87 6	93 0	82 0	90 0	94 0	94 0
,, Two Horses	92 6	98 0	87 0	95 0	99 0	99 0
Sawyers	87 6	97 6	88 0	95 0	..	90 0*
Yardmen	87 6	96 6	..	86 0	..	70 0*
Other Adults ..	87 6	91/6 & 93/6	..	88 0	..	..
Marine Stores—						
Bottle Washers ..	89 0	82 6	80 0	[6]90 0	80 0	..
Foremen	91 0	85 6	85 0	[6]100 0	..	..
General Hands ..	89 0	82 6	80 0	[6]90 0	80 0	..
Municipal—						
Labourers	[6]94 0	91 6	[6]80 0	77 6	80 0	85 6
Street Sweepers ..	[6]94 0	96 6	[6]80 0	77 6	80/ & 82/	85 6
Shop & other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	96 6	[12]94 0	[12]91 6	85 0	85 0	[10]85/ to 100/
Chemists' Assistants	94/ & 103/	110 0	103 6	[22]80 0	..	110 0
Clerks¶	89 6	[8 & 12]85/	[6]95 0†	[6]87 0	‡85 0	110 0
Confectionery Salesmen	[6]85 0	81 6	[12]91 6	..	85 0	80 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	96 6	[12]100 0	[12]91 6	85 0	85 0	[10]85/ to 100/
Fruit Salesmen ..	85 0	81 6	[12]91 6	..	..	80 0
Furniture Salesmen ..	96 6	[12]102 6	[12]91 6	82/6 to 87/6	85 0	85/ to 100/
Grocery Salesmen ..	91 6	97 6	[12]91 6	82 0	85 0	80 0
Newsagents' Assistants	85 0	82/6 & 95/	[12]91 6	85 0	85 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	85 0	82/6 & 95/	[12]91 6	85 0	85 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts.	87 6	[14]90 0	[12]91 6	90 0	85 0	80 0
Clothing (Men's)—						
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers ..	96 6	[12]105 0	..	..	89 6	..
Departmental Managers	104/ & 109/	[12]110 0	..	..	..	[10]105 0
Parcels Officemen ..	..	[12]87 6	..	..	84 0	..
Salesmen	96 6	[12]100 0	[12]91 6	85 0	85 0	[10]85/ to 100/
Hardware						
Managers—						
Branch	104/ & 109/	102 6	..	..	..	..
Departmental ..	104/ & 109/	107/6 to 125/	..	..	..	110 0
Salesmen—						
Junior	82/ & 86/6	60/ to 88/6	[12]80/ & 82/6	77/6 & 80/	..	60 to 85/
Outside	..	102 6	..	82/6 to 87/6	..	95 0
Senior	96 6	97 6	[12]91 6	82/6 to 87/6	85 0	90 0
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	[3 9 bb]85/ & 87/6	[33]96/3 & 112/9	[33]83 0	[28]85 0	..	[36]60/ to 80/*
Office Cleaners ..	85/ to 90/	[10]86 3	80 0	..	80 0	[17]75 0
Packers—General ..	‖85/6 to 90/	91 6	[6]85 0	81 6	85 0	81 6
Storemen—General ..	‖84/ to 87/	91 6	[6]85 0	81 6	84 0	81 6
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers—Head ..	89/ to 110/6	96/6 to 107/	[6]90/ to 115/	95 6	85 0	87/6 & 94/
,, Other ..	85 6	91 6	[6]85 0	81 6	85 0	80 0
Storemen—Head ..	89/ to 110/6	99/ to 115/	[6]90/ to 115/	95 6	87 0	87/6 & 94/
,, Other ..	84 0	91/6 & 99/	[6]85 0	81 6	84 0	80 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers	88 0	96 3	[6]85 0	81 6	85 0	80 0
Storemen	85 0	96 3	[6]85 0	81 6	84 0	80 0
Surveying—						
Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days)	87 6	[28]80 0*	§99 0	[25]98 7*	93 4*	..
,, Foremen	91 0	93 0*	..	..	98 0*	..
,, Labourers	85 0	84 0*	85 0	78 6*	92 0*	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † In retail shops same hours as other employees. ‡ Hours usually worked prior to 21st March, 1922. § Number of hours per week not regulated. ‖ 47½, 47¾, and 48 hours. ¶ Hobart rate from Retail Grocers Determination.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

APPENDIX V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1923.

(*See Explanatory Note at top of page* 147.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuit Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]43 0	42 0	[10]41 0	35 0	[6]35 0	45 0
Butter Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	51 0	41 0	37 6	..	40/ & 54/
Cheese Making—						
Adult Females ..	..	51 0	41 0	..	..	..
Confectionery—						
Chocolate Dippers ..	‡41 6	50 0	[9]42 0	35 0	..	[13]50 0*
Other Adults ..	‡41 6	50 0	[9]42 0	35 0	†	[13]50 0*
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Fillers	48 0	48 0	45 6	48 0	[6]35 0	48 0
Other Adults ..	41 0	42 0	40 0	41 0	[6]35 0	41 6
Pastry Cooks—						
Adult Females ..	43/ to 64/9	42 0	[6]41 0	..	..	..
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	[12]*a*41 6	52 0	[6]44/6 to 54/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[12]*a*41 6	44 0	[6]41 0	37 6	[6]35 0	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers	[6]41 6	24 0	..	..	..	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	[6]41 6	50/ & 55/	..	..	..	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Machinists — Wax Thread	[6]53 0	[6]55 0	[6]46 9	[6]55 0	..	[6]55 0
Other Adults ..	[6]46 9	[6]46 9	[6]46 9	[6]46 9	[6]46 9	[6]46 9
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	[6]47/6to68/6	[6]47/6to68/6	[6]47/6to68/6	[6]47/6to68/6	[6]45/ to 53/	[6]47/6to68/6
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females ..	47/6 to 55/	47/6 to 55/	..	47/6 to 55/	[6]55 0	47/6 to 55/
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers	[6]50 6	[6]50 6	[6]50 6	..	..	..
Machinists	[6]50 6	[6]50 6	[6]50 6	..	..	..
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	[6]47/6 &50/6	[6]47/6 &50/6	[6]47/6 &50/6	[6]47/6& 50/6	[6]45 0	[6]47/6 &50/6
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]47/6to57/6	[6]47/6to57/6	[6]47/6to57/6	[6]47/6to57/6	[6]45/ & 53/	[6]47/6to57/6
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	[6]57 6	[6]57 6	[6]57 6	[6]57 6	[6]62 6	[6]57 6
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]62 6	[6]52 6
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	[6]57 6	[6]57 6	[6]57 6	[6]57 6	[6]62 6	[6]57 6
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]53 1	[6]52 6

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Piece rates. ‡ 46 and 48 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tailoring (Ready-made)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]48 0	[5b]52 6
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6]50 6	[6]50 6	[6]50 6	[6]50 6	[6]46 0	[5b]50 6
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]52 6	[6]48 0	[5b]52 6
Trousers, Vest Hds.	[6]49 0	[6]49 0	[6]49 0	[6]49 0	[6]45 0	[5b]49 0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	[6]44 9	42 0	43 0	..	..	35 0
Drawers and Menders	[6]48/9 &53/9	42 0	43 0	..	..	
Gillbox Minders ..	[6]44 9	42 0	43 0	..	..	
Warpers	[6]48/9 &53/9	45 6	43 0	42 0*	..	
Weavers—Loom ..	[6]53 9	46 0	43 0	48 0*	..	
Other Adults ..	[6]44 9	42 0	43 0	42 0*	..	
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	[6]47/6 to 57/6	[6]47/6 to 57/6	[6]47/6 to 57/6	[6]47/6 to 57/6	[6]45/ & 53/	[6]47/6 to 57/6

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bedding and Furniture—						
Bedding Machinists ..	[6]44 6	[6]48 0	[6]42 2	45 0	50 0	45 0
Mattress (Wire)Workers	..	[6]59 0	..	..	50 0	45 0
Picture Frame Workers	[6]47 6	[6]48 0	..	..	50 0	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders	[6]44 6	48 0	[6]43 0	47 0	[6]45 0*	[6]45 0
Sewers	[6]46/6 &48/6	50 6	[6]48 0	50 0	[6]45 0*	[6]47 6
Brush Making—						
Bass Broom Drawers	[6]47 6	..	45 0	36 0	..	..
Bench Drawers ..	[6]47 6	44 0	45 0	36 0	..	..
Machinists — Treadle Knot	[6]47 6	44 0	45 0	36 0	..	..
Candle Making—						
Adult Females ..	41 6	45 9	..	45 9	..	35 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	44 0	48/ & 53/6	[9]43 0	45 6	[6]52 6	..
Other Adults ..	44 0	46 0	[9]43 0	41/6 & 43/6	[6]52 6	..
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ..	51/ & 56/	57 6	[6]63 0	..		..
Enamel Fillers ..	41 6	45 0	[6]53 0	..		..
Gilders	51 0	65 0	[6]53 0	†55 0	53 6	..
Polishers	51 0	55/ to 65/	[6]53 0	†55 0		..
Scratch Brushers ..	51 0	45 0	[6]53 0	†55 0		..
Workers N.E.I. ..	56 0	87 0	[6]53 0	..		..
Leather Small Goods—						
Hand Stitchers ..	[8]53 9	[8]53 9	[8]53 5	46 0	[8]50 0	[8]53 9
Other Adults ..	[8]53 9	[8]53 9	[8]53 5	46 0	[8]50 0	[8]53 9
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	41 0	40/6 & 41/6	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	44 0	42 0	[9]43 0	41 6	..	..
Polish Making—						
Adult Females ..	43 0*	45 9	..	45 9	..	..
Portmanteau Making—						
Adult Females ..	[8]53 9	[8]53 9	[8]53 5	46 0	[8]50 0	[8]53 9
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	41 6	46 9	[6]47 8	..	..	..

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † Hours of labour per week: 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assists.	[6]44 6	48 0	[6]43 0	47/ & 50/	[6]45 0	[6]45 0
Lithographing Feeders	[6]46 6	48 0	[6]43 0	50 0	[6]45 0	[6]45 0
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	48 1½	49 3½†	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Making—						
Adult Females ..	[8]53 9	[8]53 9	[8]53 5	46 0	[8]50 0	[8]53 9
Sail Making—						
Adult Females ..	[12]42/6 to 45/6	[8]44/ to 53/	[6]43/ & 48/	42 0	40/ to 50/*	..
Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	41 6	45 9	[10]41 0	45 9	..	35 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	[12]42/6 to 45/6	[8]44/to 53/	[6]43/ & 48/	42 0	40/ to 50/*	..
Wickerworking—						
Adult Females ..	[6]46 6	..	..	50 6	50 0	45 0

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hotels—						
Barmaids	54 6	63 0	[6]70 0	75 0	95 0	[25]61 6
Housemaids ..	48 6	54 0	41 0	53 0	59 6	[25]47/ to 51/
Laundresses ..	54 0	57 0	46 0	58 0	59 6	[25]54 0
Waitresses—Head ..	49 6	57 0	41 0	58 0	..	[25]60/6&66/6
Other ..	49 6	54 0	41 0	53 0	59 6	[25]47/to54/6
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	41 6	28/ to 43/*	[6]41 0	38 6	54 0	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	41/6 & 45/6	38/6 to 50/*	[6]41 0	42 0	60 0	24/ & 30/
Sorters	41/6 & 45/6	40/ to 46/*	[6]41 0	42 0	54 0	24 0
Starchers	41 6	30/ to 36/*	[6]41 0	38 6	54 0	24 0
Washers	41/6 & 50/6	38/6 to 42/*	[6]41 0	38 6	66 0	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	[4]42/6to53/6	[6]67 10	[6]55/ & 57/	..	1 6‡	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	49 0	47 0	42 0	39 0	57 6	[25]48 0
Waitresses ..	49/ & 52/	47 0	42 0	40/6 to 50/6	59 6	[25]47/to54/6

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clerks, &c.¶—						
Cashiers	48 9	[8] & [12]52/6	[6]71 0§	[6]52 0	50 0	60 0
Clerical Assistants ..	48 9	[8] & [12]52/6 & 55/	[6]71 0§	[6]52 0	..	60 0
Saleswomen— ..						
Boot	52 6	[12]47 6	[12]53 0	36 6	50/ &55/	[10]50 0
Drapery	52 6	[12]50 0	[12]53 0	36 6	50/ &55/	[10]50 0
Fruit and Confectionery	45 6	45 0	[12]53 0	..	50 0	40 0
Newsagent and Bookstall	50 0	45/ & 50/	[12]53 0	36 6	50 0	60 0
Tobacconists ..	54 6	[14]80 0	[12]53 0	50 0	50 0	40 0

* Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 147. † 46¼ and 48 hours. ‡ Per hour. With minimum of 25 hours per week. § In retail shops same hours as other employees. ¶ Hobart rates from Retail Grocers Determination.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 147.

APPENDIX VI.

Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour, Australia and England, July, 1914, to 30th June, 1923.

Industry and Occupation.	July, 1914.				31st December, 1921.				31st December, 1922.				30th June, 1923.			
	Sydney.		London.		Sydney.		London.		Sydney.		London.		Sydney.		London.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Coopering—																
Coopers	66/– to 74/–	48	..	..	110 0	44	94 0	47	104 0	44	82 3	47	104 0	48	74 5	47
Furniture—																
Cabinetmakers	60 0	48	47 11	50	101 9	44	92 1	47	98 1	44	82 3	47	99 0	48	82 3	47
Chairmakers	60 0	48	46/– & 47/11	48 &50	101 9	44	92 1	47	98 1	44	82 3	47	99 0	48	82 3	47
French Polishers	60 0	48	38/– & 39/7	48 &50	101 9	44	90 1	47	98 1	44	80 4	47	99 0	48	80 4	47
Wood Machinists	60 0	48	46/– & 47/11	48 &50	101 9	44	92 1	47	98 1	44	82 3	47	99 0	48	82 3	47
Boilermaking—																
Boilermakers*	66 0	48	40/6 & 47/–	48 &54	107 8½	44	77/1 & 83/10	47	103 6	48	57/6 & 64/–	47	104 6	48	57/6 & 64/–	47
Helpers	48 0	48	35 0	48 &54	88 0	44	71 4	47	84 0	48	52 0	47	85 0	48	52 0	47
Brassworking—																
Finishers	60 0	48	40/– & 40/6	48 &54	99/5½ & 107/8½	44	80 8	47	95/6 & 103/6	48	60 11	47	96/6 & 104/6	48	60 11	47
Moulders	68/– & 72/–	48	..	..	103/7 & 107/8½	44	79 8	47	99/6 & 103/6	48	60 0	47	100/6 & 104/6	48	60 0	47
Electrical Installation—																
Wiremen	64 0	48	46 5	53	100 6	44	105 9	47	96 6	48	86 2	47	103 0	48	80 4	47
Electrical Supply—																
Armature Winders	72 0	48	..	..	108 6	44	103 10	47	104 6	48	84 3	47	111 0	48	82 3	47
Linesmen	66 0	48	..	..	100 6	44	85 4	47	96 6	48	75 6	47	103 0	48	73 7	47

Engineering—																		
Blacksmiths	.. ..	72 0	48	40/– & 40/6	48 &54	126 5	44	80 8	47	107 0	48	60 11	47	106 6	48	60 11	47
Brassfinishers	.. ..	70 0	48	40/– & 40/6	48 &54	126 5	44	80 8	47	107 0	48	60 11	47	106 6	48	60 11	47
Coppersmiths	.. ..	72 0	48	40/– & 40/6	48 &54	126 5	44	80 9	47	107 0	48	61 0	47	106 6	48	61 0	47
Fitters	.. .. ..	70 0	48	40/– & 40/6	48 &54	126 5	44	80 8	47	107 0	48	60 11	47	106 6	48	60 11	47
Labourers	.. .. ..	48 0	48	22 6‡	53‡	85 0	44	63 0	47	81 0	48	44 0	47	82 0	48	43 3½	47
Strikers	.. .. ..	48 0	48	..	..	88/– & 90/–	44	67 9	47	84/– & 86/–	48	48 6	47	85/– & 87/–	48	48 6	47
Turners	.. .. ..	70 0	48	40/– & 40/6	48 &54	126 5	44	80 8	47	107 0	48	60 11	47	106 6	48	60 11	47
Ironmoulding—																		
Moulders	.. .. ..	68/– & 72/–	48	43 0	54	103/7 & 107/8½	44	80 9	47	99/6 & 103/6	48	60 0	47	100/6 & 104/6	48	60 0	47
Labourers	.. .. ..	45 0	48	22 6‡	53‡	85 0	44	63 0	47	81 0	48	44 0	47	82 0	48	44 0	47
Sheet Metal Working—																		
Tinsmiths	.. .. ..	60 0	48	†	..	96 6	44	80 8	47	92 6	48	60 11	47	93 6	48	60 11	47
Baking (Bread)—																		
Boardhands‖	.. ..	50 0	48	30/– & 32/–	48§ & 54¶	100 6	46	62/6 & 67/6	48	96 6	44	60/– & 62/6	48	97 6	44	57/6 & 62/6	48
Ovenmen	.. .. ..	65 0	48	35 0	48§	105 6	46	65/6 & 70/6	48	101 6	44	63/– & 65/6	48	102 6	44	60/6 & 65/6	48
Single hands	.. .. ..	65 0	48	34 0	54¶	105 6	46	66/6 & 71/6	48	101 6	44	64/– & 66/6	48	102 6	44	61/6 & 66/6	48
Brewing—																		
Drivers (One horse)	.. ..	54 0	48	..	..	90 6	48	77 0	48	90 6	48	72 0	48	90 6	48	72 0	48
Labourers	.. .. ..	54 0	48	..	..	90 6	44	70 0	48	90 6	44	65 0	48	90 6	44	65 0	48
Bootmaking—																		
Bootmakers	.. .. ..	60 0	48	30 0	52½	95 9	44	68 0	48	95 9	44	60 0	48	95 9	44	56 0	48
Textile (Woollen Mills)—																		
Dyehouse Labourers	.. ..	48 0	48	28 11*a*	55½*a*	83 6	44	65 2*b*	48*b*	79 6	44	54 10*b*	48*b*	80 6	44	54 10*b*	48*b*
Labourers (General)	.. ..	48 0	48	..	..	82 0	44	62 7*b*	48*b*	78 0	44	52 8*b*	48*b*	79 0	44	52 8*b*	48*b*
Scourers	.. .. ..	48 0	48	27 9*a*	55½*a*	82 6	44	65 2*b*	48*b*	78 6	44	54 10*b*	48*b*	79 6	44	54 10*b*	48*b*
Tuners	.. .. ..	56 0	48	..	..	86/6 to 97/6	44	90 2*b*	48*b*	82/6 to 93/6	44	77 5*b*	48*b*	83/6 to 94/6	44	77 5*b*	48*b*
Bookbinding—																		
Bookbinders (Journeymen)	..	65 0	48	35 0	48	102 0	44	92 6	48	95 0	44	82 6	48	95 0	48	82 6	48
Printing (Jobbing)—																		
Compositors	.. ..	65 0	48	39 0	50	105 0	44	95 0	48	98 0	44	89 0	48	99 0	44	89 0	48
Linotype Operators	.. ..	80 0	48	45 0	48	110 11	44	100 0	48	104 6	44	96 0	48	105 5	44	96 0	48
Stereotypers	.. ..	60 0	48	..	..	100 0	44	97 0	48	93 0	44	91 0	48	94 0	44	91 0	48

* London—Platers and Riveters. † Tenpence per hour. ‡ Leeds. ‖ London—Table hands. § Bakehouses. ¶ Factories. *a* Huddersfield. *b* Applies to Yorkshire generally.

Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour, Australia and England, July, 1914, to 30th June, 1923—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	July, 1914.				31st December, 1914.				31st December, 1922.				30th June, 1923.			
	Sydney.		London.		Sydney.		London.		Sydney.		London.		Sydney.		London.	
	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.	Rates of Wage.	Hours of Labour.
Coachmaking—																
Bodymakers	60 0	48	..	..	104 0	44	84 3	47	97 0	44	68 7	47	98 0	48	68 7	47
Labourers	45 0	48	..	..	85 0	44	56 10	47	78 0	44	45 1	47	79 0	48	45 1	47
Painters	60 0	48	..	..	104 0	44	84 3	47	97 0	44	68 7	47	98 0	44	68 7	47
Gasmaking—																
Stokers	66 0	48	37/6 to 39/–	48	109 6	48	81/ to 84/–	48	97 6	48	66/– to 69/–	48	97 6	48	63/9 to 67/–	48
Service Layers' Labourers	55 6	48	27/– to 33/–	50 to 54	93 6	48	67/6 to 75/–	47	82 6	48	54/6 to 62/6	47	82 6	48	52/– to 60/–	47
Labourers (General)	54 0	48	26/– to 29/–	50 to 54	93 6	48	66/– to 69/–	47	82 6	48	53/– to 56/–	47	82 6	48	50/– to 54/–	47
Saddlery—																
Saddlers	54 0	48	..	..	99 0	44	76 0	48	99 0	44	72 0	48	100 0	48	68 0	48
Building—																
Bricklayers	78 0	48	42/2 & 47/11	*c*	108 0	44	89 10	44	109 1	44	69/2 & 73/4	*e*	110 3	46	67/6 & 71/6	*e*
„ Labourers	60 6	44	29/4 & 33/4	*c*	100 10	44	71 6	44	94 5	44	51/10½ & 55/–	*e*	93 6	44	51/– & 54/1	*e*
Carpenters	72 0	48	42/2 & 47/11	*c*	110 0	44	89 10	44	103 1¼	44	69/2 & 73/4	*e*	104 0	46	67/6 & 71/6	*e*
„ Labourers	60 6	44	29/4 & 33/4	*c*	100 10	44	71 6	44	94 5	44	51/10½ & 55/–	*e*	93 6	44	51/– & 54/1	*e*
Masons	69/8 to 73/4	44	42/2 to 51/1	*c*	112 6	44	89/10 & 93/6	44	105 10	40	69/2 to 77/–	*e*	105 10	40 &44	67/6 to 75/2	*e*
Painters	64 0	48	33/– to 41/8	*c*	104 0	44	86 2	44	97 2	44	65/8½ & 69/8	*e*	98 8	44	64/– & 67/10	*e*
Plasterers	78 0	48	42/2 & 47/11	*c*	106 0	44	89 10	44	107 3	44	69/2 & 73/4	*e*	108 4	46	67/6 & 71/6	*e*
Plumbers	72 0	48	41/6 to 50/–	*d*	110 0	44	91 8	44	103 1½	44	70/11 & 75/2	*e*	104 0	46	67/6 & 71/6	*e*
Railways(f)—																
Engine Drivers (Loco):—																
1st Class	96 0	48	..	..	130 0	48	98 0	48	126 0	48	90 0	48	127 0	48	90 0	48
2nd „	£0 0	48	..	..	124 0	48	92 0	48	120 0	48	84 0	48	121 0	48	84 0	48
3rd „	72/– to 84/–	48	..	..	106/– to 118/–	48	80/– & 86/–	48	102/– to 114/–	48	72/– & 78/–	48	103/– to 115/–	48	72/– & 78/–	48

Firemen :—																						
1st Class	.. .. ..	66 0	48	..	..	100 0	48	80 0	48	96 0	48	72 0	48	97 0	48	72 0	48
2nd ,,	.. .. ..	60 0	48	..	..	94 0	48	71 0	48	90 0	48	63 0	48	91 0	48	66 0	48
3rd ,,	.. .. ..	57 0	48	..	..	88 0	48	62/– & 68/–	48	84 0	48	57/– & 63/–	48	85 0	48	57/– & 63/–	48
Guards :—																						
1st Class	.. .. ..	72 0	48	..	..	97/– to 103/–	48	74 6	48	93/– to 99/–	48	65 0	48	94/– to 100/–	48	65 0	48
2nd ,,	.. .. ..	57/– to 69/–	48	..	..	91/– to 97/–	48	71 0	48	87/– to 93/–	48	60 0	48	88/– to 94/–	48	60 0	48
3rd ,,	.. .. ..	54/– to 60/–	48	..	..	89/– to 91/–	48	64/– & 67/6	48	84/– to 87/–	48	52/– & 55/6	48	85/– to 88/–	48	52/– & 55/6	48
Porters	.. .. ..	48/– to 57/–	48	..	..	82/– to 91/–	48	61/– & 63/6	48	78/– to 87/–	48	49/– & 51/6	48	79/– to 88/–	48	49/– & 51/6	48
Shunters :—																						
1st Class	.. .. ..	69/– to 78/–	48	..	..	104/6 to 113/6	48	74 6	48	100/6 to 109/6	48	65 0	48	101/6 to 110/6	48	65 0	48
2nd ,,	.. .. ..	66/– to 72/–	48	..	..	95/– to 106/–	48	71 0	48	91/6 to 102/–	48	60 0	48	92/6 to 103/–	48	60 0	48
3rd ,,	.. .. ..	54/– to 63/–	48	..	..	91 0	48	67 6	48	87 0	48	55 6	48	88 0	48	55 6	48
4th ,,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 0	48	..	..	52 0	48	..	..	52 0	48
Tramways—																						
Conductors :—																						
1st Year	.. .. ..	48 0	48	30/– & 31/6	60	85 0	48	68/– & 69/6	48	81 0	44	59/– & 60/6	48	82 0	48	58/– & 59/6	48
2nd ,,	.. .. ..	51 0	48	34/6 & 37/6	60	88 0	48	72/6 & 75/6	48	84 0	44	63/6 & 66/6	48	85 0	48	62/6 & 65/6	48
3rd ,,	.. .. ..	54 0	48	39 0	60	91 0	48	77 0	48	87 0	44	68 0	48	88 0	48	67 0	48
Car Cleaners	.. ..	48 0	48	27/6 to 30/–	60	82 0	44 &48	65/6 to 68/–	48	78 0	44	56/6 to 59/–	48	79 0	48	55/6 to 58/–	48
Motormen :—																						
1st Year	.. ..	54 0	48	30/– & 31/6	60	91 0	48	68/– & 69/6	48	87 0	44	59/– & 60/–	48	88 0	48	58/– & 59/6	48
2nd ,,	.. .. ..	57 0	48	34/6 & 37/6	60	94 0	48	72/6 & 75/6	48	90 0	44	63/6 & 66/6	48	91 0	48	62/6 & 65/6	48
3rd ,,	.. .. ..	60 0	48	39 0	60	97 0	48	77 0	48	93 0	44	68 0	48	94 0	48	67 0	48
Carrying (Merchandise)—																						
Carters (1 horse)	.. ..	50 0	56½	26 0‡	..	87 6	48	62 0	48	83 6	48	58 0	48	84 6	48	58 0	48
,, (2 horses)	.. ..	55 0	56½	..	..	92 6	48	66 0	48	88 6	48	62 0	48	89 6	48	62 0	48
Stablemen	.. .. ..	49/– & 54/–	58	..	..	87/– to 92/–	48	..	..	83/– to 88/–	48	58 0	48	84/– to 89/–	48	58 0	48
Municipal—																						
Labourers	.. .. ..	57 0	48	31 6	54	94 10½	44	74 6	47	91 10½	44	62 1	47	91 10½	44	62 1	47
Street Sweepers	.. ..	49/6 & 54/–	48	30 0	54	94 10½	44	71 6	47	91 10½	44	59 2	47	91 10½	44	59 2	47

‡ Leeds. *c* Winter 44 hours. Summer 50 hours. *d* Winter 41½ and 44 hours. Summer 50 hours. *e* December and January 41½ hours, other months 44 hours.
(*f*) London rates subject to addition of extra payments for long distance runs.

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